



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT AT 12 O'CLOCK

To-morrow Thursday the 6th Instant,

Will be sold by Public Auction at this Office, one BAY ARAB HORSE, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. C. BRUCE,
General Paymaster

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE
5th DECEMBER 1827.

DEPUTY COMMY. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbo, 27th October 1827.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of Contracting to supply the Commissariat Department with 1000 Reams of China Foolscap Paper,

1. That the Paper must be of the best quality.
2. That it is to be delivered into the Commissariat Store at this Station (free of all Charges to Government) with in two Months from the date of the approval of the Tender.

These Tenders (which must express the prices in words at length, being addressed to the Deputy Commissary General and marked "Tender, for China Paper") will be received until twelve o'clock on the 8th December next—when they will be opened in presence of the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces, and the lowest offer, if approved accepted.

J. FRASER,
Dep. Commy. Gen.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL SERMON in behalf of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be preached, in the SCOTCH CHURCH, on Sunday the 9th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Reverend JOHN STEVENSON, one of the Society's MISSIONARIES; after which a Collection will be made, at the Church Door, in aid of the INSTITUTION.

JAMES CLOW,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
4th DECEMBER 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the "MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL Society of Calcutta" on the Bombay Establishment, will receive the 3d Vol. of the Society's transactions, on applying at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 6th December, 1827.

A CARD.

A YOUNG Woman, wishing to return to England, will be Glad to engage to take Charge of Children or to attend on one or more Ladies, Enquire at Mr. RANDAL'S School Master. MAZAGON.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S STATUE and SERVICE of PLATE are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to the Treasurers MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

THOS. BUCHANNAN,
Chairman.

Bombay, 5th. December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 6th Instant,

PLATE and Plated Ware, belonging to a Gentleman leaving India, consisting of Table Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Sugar Pot, Soup Ladle &c.

Plated Curry Dish, Egg Stand, Toast Rack, Muffin Plate, Butter Pot, Bottle Stands, Candelsticks &c.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
Large China Biddets for bathing Children and Stands, Silver Imitation Fruit Stands &c.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 6th Instant,

At one o'clock,

AN ELEGANT

CALCUTTA BUILT

BAROUCHE,

AND

A NEAT ROOMY

CALCUTTA BUILT

CHARIOT.

AND Several other CARRIAGES and HORSES, the Property of Gentlemen or Families who have left India.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 6th Instant,

SEVERAL CASES

OF GENTLEMEN'S

FINE BLACK

HATS.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow, the 6th Instant,

At one o'clock,

A NEAT AND SERVICEABLE

BUGGY,

AND HARNESS

With A Capital Arab

BUGGY HORSE.

PERFECTLY SOUND AND AN EXCELLENT GOER.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 6th Instant,

At one o'clock,

A NEAT

ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT,

AND A

Serviceable

TILBURY

AND HARNESS.

THE Property of Gentlemen who have left India.
Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

LONDON BUILT

Landaulette,

AND

HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 2000,

A NEAT

Tilbury or Carriole

AND

BUGGY HARNESS.

BUILT BY STEWART,

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CHEST OF ELEGANT

NEW

CHINA PLATE,

SHELL PATTERN,

CONTAINING A COMPLETE SERVICE FOR TWELVE PERSONS, VIZ.

TEA Pot, Milk and Sugar Ditto, Coffee Ditto, 1 Pair Curry Dishes 12 each Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, 12 each Dessert and Table Forks, 12 each Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers, Salver, Bread Basket, Egg Stand, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoons, Fish and Butter Knives, Bottle Stands, and a variety of other small articles.

PRICE Rs. 3,000.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

MALAGA RAISINS,

Rs. 14 PER BOX,

AMERICAN CHEESE,

Rs. 0-3-0 PER POUND

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A NEAT ROOMY

ENGLISH BUILT

LANDAULETTE,

WITH SPARE WHEELS

AND

HARNESS.

PRICE Rs. 1800.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF SUPERIOR

FOWLING PIECES,

BY MORTIMER,

VIZ.

THREE Double Barrelled Rifle Flint Locks, each..... Rs. 400
Eight Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces, Flint Locks, each,.... 300
Four Ditto Ditto Percussion Locks, at 300
One single barrelled Detonating Fowling Piece,..... 200
Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

CHINA GOODS

JUST IMPORTED.

FIRST sort Canton Sugar Candy per Tub..... 16
Superfine Gunpowder Tea, in 10 catty boxes,..... 22
Imperial Hyson do..... 20
Large Sugar Jars, Blue and Gilt, per pair,..... 60
Garden Seats ditto,..... 8
Clothes Baskets, each..... 8 to 12
Couches complete, per pair,..... 80
Rosewood Bookcases with Escritoire, each..... 80
Wash hand Stands complete,..... 15
Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEDGED ARAB

BAY

SADDLE HORSE,

SIX YEARS OLD 14 HANDS HIGH

PRICE Rs. 400.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEW LIGHT

DENNET,

PAINTED YELLOW.

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
ANOTHER OF
Butcher's,
NEW SUPERIOR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES,
Price Rs. 450.
Meadows Street, 5th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY AT NOON,
The 5th Instant,
A BUGGY HORSE and HARNESS, the Horse is a good and stylish goer, and is well broke in.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

This Day,
WEDNESDAY The 5th Instant,
FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,
VIZ.

CHINTZES of various patterns, JAMANNIES, BROAD CLOTHS, COARSE CANVAS, IRONMONGERY and IRON CHESTS, PLATE and PLATED WARE, a few articles of FURNITURE, CUTLERY, QUILLS and various other goods.
AT NOON.
Will be put up three capital, well matched grey CARRIAGE HORSES.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE UNDERMENTIONED
NEWLY IMPORTED
China Articles,
CHINA NANKIN CRAPE, RICHLY WORKED CRAPE SCARFS, IVORY CHESSMEN ELEGANTLY CARVED,
BASONS AND Ewers
COPPER ENAMELLED
DITTO DITTO ELEGANT PATTERNS
CHINA WARE.

LACQUER'D WARE, a Great variety, Consisting of Work Tables, Card Boxes, Round and Oval Tables, Tea Caddies on Stands, Paps, &c. &c. Coral and Amalaki Necklaces, Coral Counters, Gold and Silver Gilt, Filling Ornaments, Fancy Stone Bracelets set in Gold, Silk Socks, and numerous other articles.
The above are to be sold at Moderate Prices for Ready money.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

For Sale,
ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
The Following new and interesting Works Received by the Upton Castle Viz.
The Epicurean a Tale by THOS. MOORE Vol. 12 Rs.
Gunningham's New South Wales, 2 Vols. 25 "
Reuben Apsley, 3 Vols. 35 "
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

THE SPHINX
LONDON WEEKLY PAPER
SECOND EDITION has this day been received by FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. and is now in course of distribution.
Bombay, 5th Decr 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
BUCKINGHAMS ORIENTAL
HERALD from its Commencement in January 1824 up to the month of June last; which they are authorized to dispose of, in Complete Sets, at 50 Rs. per Sets.
ALSO
Buckingham's Travels among the Arab tribes, per Copy 25 Rs.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
A SMALL Batch of 1st growth, CLARET from CARBONELL AND SON, expressly selected and sent to this country for the Hon'ble M. ELPHINSTONE; price 50 Rs. per Dozen.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SET of Surgeon's amputating Instruments.
PRICE Rs. 55.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
A FEW COPIES
OF LEYDEN'S MEMOIRS OF BARBER, partly conducted by WM. ERSKINE ESQ. They are authorized to dispose of the same at 25 Rupees per Copy.
Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1827.

Eduljee Carsetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On MONDAY next the 10th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
VIZ.

PLATED Liquor and Cruet Frames plated Candlesticks, Dressing Cases, Couches, Tables, Large, and small Cots, Books, Lamps, Wall Shades and also the Effects of an officer deceased, Consisting of a Saddle, Horse, wearing apparel, Guns &c.
Bombay, 5th December, 1827.

TO BE SOLD
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
TWO SINGLE
POLE TENTS.
MEASURING Thirty feet square and made of superior materials with a Passage and also WALLS to form a Compound in the rear of either. The whole well worth the attention of those residing on the Esplanade.
The TENTS are pitched near the Church Gate for inspection.
Apply to Lt. REYNOLDS at Capt. GRAHAM'S 7th Regt. N. I. Esplanade.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

For Sale,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old London Particular MADEIRA, imported per Mary, at Rs. 700 per Pipe from Newton, Gordon, Murdoch and Scott, also very Superior CLARET of the Vintage 1822 direct from Messrs. Sneyd, French and Barton of Dublin, in six Dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALI,
ASSIGNEES TO THE LATE FIRM OF
BAXTER AND CO.

BEG leave to call the attention of parties indebted to the above late firm whose account are not in a train of liquidation, to the repeated applications for an adjustment made to them both by the late Mr. BAXTER, and subsequently by the Assignees, and to request that they will be good enough either to discharge their accounts, or to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the same, without further delay. The embarrassments of the late, and the circumstance represented to the parties of the distress which their protracted delay occasions, leave the Assignees no alternative but proceedings at law against all who after this notice shall continue to withhold payment of their debts; and the Assignees are therefore under the necessity of intimating that all accounts which are not discharged, or in a train of payment, before the 31st December next, will be put into the Solicitor's hands for recovery without further hesitation.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

TICKETS in the First CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOOTON MALCOLM and CO. at Rupees 120 each.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

For Passage to London
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS
Capt. Peter W. Weldredge
(Of the Honorable Company's Service)

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th of January.
For Particulars Apply to Captain WELDRIDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

For Passage to London,
TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY, AND CARRIES A SURGEON,
THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
CUMBRIAN,
OF 720 TONS,
Joseph Blyth,
COMMANDER.
APPLY to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and CO. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

For Freight and Passage
TO
LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
TAMERLANE,
OF 400 TONS,
Robert Miller,
COMMANDER.

WILL have an early dispatch. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 5th December 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d NOVEMBER 1827
No. 397 of 1827.—Lieutenant R. G. King, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to sea for the recovery of his health for a period of nine months from the date of his embarkation.
No. 398 of 1827.—The following appointments are made at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant J. Harvey to be Adjutant: vice Clibborn promoted to a Company.—Date of appointment 19th Oct. 1827.
10th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant J. D. Browne to be Adjutant: vice Peyton deceased.—15th Oct. 1827.
Lieutenant H. Aston to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahrat-

languages vice Browne,—do. do. do.
Ensign T. Jackson to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language during the absence of Lieutenant Aston, at sea on Sick Certificate.—
Bombay Castle 23d Nov. 1827.
No. 399 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the Supreme Government at Fort William be republished for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 19th Oct. 1827.
It affords the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council peculiar pleasure to announce that the discipline, energy and gallantry, manifested by the European and Native Troops employed in the late operations against the State of Ava, have been highly and justly appreciated by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and that as a token of the favourable sentiments they entertain of the services achieved by those who had special opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and as a proof of the approbation with which they regard the zeal, courage and patient perseverance evinced by all in a manner consistently with the honour and character of the British Arms, the Hon'ble Court have been pleased to award to the Troops, which served in Ava and Arracan a further donation of equal amount to that which was conferred by the Supreme Government in General Orders No. 170 A of the 3d of August 1826, and in the same proportions viz six months full Batta for a service in those Territories of one year and upwards, and three months full Batta for a service of any period less than a year.
In giving effect to this Resolution of the Hon'ble Authorities, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, that the benefit of this further donation, spontaneously granted by the Hon'ble Court, are extended to all who were entitled to the indulgence conceded in the above cited General Orders, the provisions of which are to be considered applicable in all their specifications to the issue now sanctioned.
W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Genl. &c.
Secy. to Govt. Military Department.

Bombay Castle 24th November 1827.
No. 400 of 1827.—The following General Order dated the 16th instant, circulated from the Judicial Department, is now published for the information of all Military Authorities.
Bombay Castle, 19th November 1827.
GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.
Although by Regulation XXII of 1827 Section XXIV Civil Officers at outstations are authorized to make requisitions on the Military Authorities of the place for Military Aid, in prosecution of public purposes among which the preservation of the public peace is included under Regulation XII of 1827 Section XXXI Clause 4th still it is by no means the intention of the Governor in Council that Civil Officers should have any Control over the Military Establishment beyond that which may be absolutely necessary; with this view, therefore, the following rules have been resolved on by Government.

1st No Civil Officer shall make a requisition for Troops until he has requested and obtained the sanction of Government for the measure, unless it be apparent that the delay requisite for that purpose will prove detrimental to the public interests, which he will then certify in the requisition; he will also in that case immediately report the requisition to Government.
2d When a requisition is made without the previous sanction of Government, the Officers commanding the Division may decline compliance with it on charging himself with the responsibility.
3d Requisitions must always be made to the Officer Commanding the Division by the Civil Officer permanently or temporarily at the head of the Department.
4th When requisitions are made, all the information of the service required to be performed must be given by the Civil Officer to the commanding Officer, who is alone charged with the duty of fixing the force required, and the mode of employing it, for the purpose of performing the service described.

Published by Order of the
Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) C. NORRIS.
Secretary to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 26th Nov. 1827.
No. 401 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the Army the following letter, with its accompaniments, received from His Excellency General The Right Hon'ble Lord Viscount Combermere, and laid before the Governor in Council by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Bradford, conveying the Thanks of the House of Commons to the officers and men of the Indian Army who were employed at the siege of Bhurtpore and in the late operations in Ava.
Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th Oct. 1827.

SIR,
I have much gratification in obeying the commands I have received from the House of Commons through their Speaker, by transmitting to you a copy of resolutions conveying the Thanks of that Branch of the British Legislature to the officers and men of the Indian Army employed at the late siege of Bhurtpore, and in the late operations in Ava, and request, in further compliance with those orders, that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate the same in the General Orders of the Bombay Army, as well as to the officers and men of the Hon'ble Company's Marine and Naval Forces.

I have the &c.
(Signed) COMBERMERE.
To His Excellency Lieut. General,
Sir T. BRADFORD & C. B.
&c. &c.
Martin 8 die May 1827.
Resolved, nemine contradicente
That the thanks of this House be given to General Lord Viscount Combermere, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath and Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, for his able and meritorious conduct in the Command of the Forces employed against Bhurtpore, and particularly for the ability, judgment and energy with which he planned and directed the assault of that Fortress, the success of which brilliant achievement has highly contributed to the honor of the British Arms, and to the permanent tranquillity of our possessions in the East.

Resolved, nemine contradicente
That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir Thomas Reynell, Knight Commander of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, Sir Jasper Nicolls K. C. B. and Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. and to Brigadier General John Withington Adams, Companion of the mps. Honorable Military Order of the Bath, John McCombe C. B. and James Wallace Sleight C. B. and to the several Officers of the Army, both European and Native, employed in the late operations against Bhurtpore, for their gallant conduct and meritorious exertions.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the zeal, discipline and bravery displayed by the Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, employed in the late operations against Bhurtpore; and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; for the valour and perseverance displayed by him in the late operations against Ava, and for the efficient skill and judgment with which he conducted the war to a honourable termination, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That the thanks of this House be given to Brigadier General William McBean, companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Willemby Cottar, C. B. and Michael McCreagh, C. B. and to the several Officers of the Army, both European and Native, engaged in the late operations against Ava, for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the war.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the zeal, discipline and bravery displayed by the Non Commissioned Officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed against the Troops of Ava, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That the thanks of this House be given to Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Knight Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, for his cordial co-operation and the essential services rendered by him in the late operations against Ava.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That the Thanks of this House be given to the several Captains and Officers of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Naval Forces employed in the late operations against Ava, for their skill, gallant and meritorious exertions which greatly contributed to the successful issue of the War.

Resolved nemine contradicente.
That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the Services of the seamen and Marines serving on board the Ships of His Majesty and the East India Company, employed in the late operations against Ava, and that the same be signified to them by the Captains of the several ships, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Ordered.
That the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to Lord Viscount Combermere, and that His Lordship be requested to communicate, the same to the several Officers referred to them.

(Signed) J. H. LEY,
Col. Dom. Com.
(True Copies)
(Signed) J. FINCH, M. S.
Bombay Castle, 27th Nov. 1827.

No. 402 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Riddell of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, to Command the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Doon Field Force, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick to Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Whitehill to assume the temporary Command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, and Major Gibbon that of the Brigade at Baroda, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith to the Presidency.

Captain H. Sandwith of the 8th Regiment N. Infantry, to take Charge of the Departments of the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General, Guicawar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Captain Rose.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1827.
No. 403 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign W. T. C. Scriven to be Lieutenant vice Urwin deceased.—Date of Rank 16th November 1827.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant D. Liddell to be Captain, and Ensign T. Jackson to be Lieut. in succession to Pouget discharged the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial.—do, do, 18th do.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1827.
No. 406 of 1827.—The Honble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Captain Charles Waddington to the situation of Civil Engineer at the Presidency.

The following appointments are also made in the Engineer Corps.

Lieutenant C. W. Grant to be Executive Engineer at Broach and Kaira.

Lieutenant Thomas Turner to be Acting Executive Engineer in Cutch and Kattywar, with the allowances of an Assistant only until he has passed an examination in the Native language.

Bombay Castle, 28th Nov. 1827.
No. 405 of 1827.—(Captain Thomas Leighton, Assistant Adjutant General of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, is allowed leave of absence to the Netherberry Mills for six months, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 29th Nov. 1827.
No. 406 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

8th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant J. Neville to be Captain, and Ensign H. C. Morse to be Lieutenant, in succession to Newton deceased.—Date of rank 18th Nov. 1827.

No. 407 of 1827.—The undermentioned appointments are confirmed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant G. J. Mant of the 19th Regiment N. I. to be a Brigade Major to the Forces, vice Newton deceased.—Date of appointment 18th Nov. 1827.

Lieut. C. St. B. Brown, of the 7th Regiment N. I. to be Ensign Adjutant at Surah, vice Mant.—do, do.

Bombay Castle, 29th Nov. 1827.
No. 408 of 1827.—An Order, dated in October 1826, under which Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, assumed charge of the Surat Division of the Army, in consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Hession, is confirmed.

No. 409 of 1827.—The furlough to sea granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. Brown, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. on the 13th of October 1826, is extended to the 25th instant, the date of that officer's return to the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel Brown is also allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 29th Nov. 1827.
No. 410 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon A. Turnbull of the Madras Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 411 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Revenue Department, to grant leave to Captain J. Cruickshank, Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, to visit the Presidency on private affairs for a period of twenty days

after the 1st December, under the existing Regulations.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

"Words are but pictures, true or false designed,
To draw the lines and features of the mind."

This observation is clearly illustrated by the tenor of the strictures which Giovanni has made on the address of the inhabitants of Bombay, to our late and much respected Governor; for though the writer comes with honey on his lips, there flows from his heart the bitterness of gall. His remarks on that production, though couched in language which would artfully hide the rancour of his feelings against the measures of those with whom that address originated, would leave the world to infer the worthlessness of the whole.—I mean not to defend its style, which might have been more precise, while the feelings of the people would have been more elegantly expressed; but, Sir, there is an irony in this criticism on that communication, which renders evident, that it is less the motive of the Critic to expose the faults in the composition of the address than to mark his hostility to the measures which gave it origin. It would be injustice, therefore, to the immaculate Giovanni, not to hold up the mirror to the public, and shew the candour of his criticism, and the elegance of his diction, by quoting a few specimens from his reply to Vindex.

Of the first, he has a sufficiency, to make him fix on the language of the address, and not the motives of it; and has just discrimination enough, to use ridicule where such is available, and to praise where censure would have fallen in vain. Of the second, he has attained that degree, which would be highly esteemed among the caterers for the fancy, or the orators of Billingsgate. In the choice of expressions, he is better acquainted with the niceties of the slang dictionary, than the perspicuity of Johnson. Instead of meeting the question, now between him and Vindex, with argument and temper, he has fallen into the most gross and personal abuse of his opponent, and while he has reproached the want of gentlemanly feeling, in that opponent giving Mr. Buckingham the lie, he has rendered that censure nugatory by his own conduct. Like the blind man in the fable he holds up the lamp to another while he makes no use of it himself.

"For which he's been admired by all the learned,
Of knaves concerned."

Is this, then, the candid and disinterested writer of those articles for the Oriental Herald, who by his misrepresentations of men and manners in this Presidency, has defeated his malicious intentions by the very weapons he has used? Is this the glorious reformer who would enlighten benighted India? If he be so, Sir, we may say with the Peruvian, "we want no light; and least of all, such light as he would give us." The blind cannot lead the blind; and before Giovanni would extract the mote from our eyes, he should first convince us that he has no blemish in his own. If he has any coadjutors, they are worthy of their leader, and as the devil can, they say, quote scripture for his purpose, Giovanni has shewn himself to be an apt scholar at his trade.

Who Giovanni is, I know not; or, who his friends may be, I wish not to know; and with respect of myself I will state, that I have been a silent and disinterested observer of the squabbles which have been carried on at the Presidency for some time past, and that I am free from the influence of party, or bias, in favour of Mr. Erskine, or his defenders; but, if Giovanni be the caterer for the abuse of this Presidency, I must reprobate his want of candour; and if he has any associates, I may say of them "Quod scio omne ex hoc scio."

Among the numerous choice expressions, which may be gleaned from this elegant writer, I quote the following from his last letter to Vindex: "drinking blue ruin with brandy faced Nan."—"sucking the monkey by himself at the old Bailey;"—and this, Sir, is the scribbler who presumes to arraign the literary character of the Presidency, and to pronounce, "that the address will be held up to the scorn and contempt of all civilized people," just as if the world would rather judge of men by their words, than by the motives which give them birth. Adieu, Giovanni; and if I have interpreted you aright, you are one of the dark minded crew.

"Who inured with malice, envy spite
Their most obliging friends, would bite."
From the Mofussil.

CAUSTIC.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,
In commencement I beg most distinctly to state, that my communication is not intended in any way to reflect on the conduct of any individual or class of individuals, but in hopes that should ever so unfortunate an occurrence take place again, there will be some arrangement now made, that may hold forth some chance of help to those in danger.

I allude to the most melancholy scene that

took place on this Island on Wednesday Morning. The beach was strewn from one end to the other with dead bodies of those who had but a few hours before left Bombay on a joyous occasion (a marriage); and who had little dreamt of the unhappy fate that so closely awaited them. It appears that from the tremendous gale and the high sea, that the large Boat in which were 130 persons could not weather the rocky point near the Light House, and having struck there, the fury of the waves upset her, and all on board with the exception of three boatmen and two boys perished. The scene at day light was most heart rending. Many persons (and in particular three sweet Girls of the Banya Caste who were seated on the pier high above the water) had evidently come on shore alive and there miserably perished from the dreadful severity of the storm. Many no doubt would have been saved, but the unwillingness of the persons who first escaped to apply to Europeans for assistance, and the disgraceful timidity of some natives who well knew from the dreadful cries that some boats were in danger, prevented any hope to the unhappy sufferers. The shore at day break presented a most moving spectacle. Fathers were seated near their dead children, and brothers near their sisters, whilst others wandered up and down in search of those whom they shall never see again in this world. One remarkably fine young man of the Banya Caste was particularly conspicuous. He had brought his sister nearly two miles on a piece of wreck from where one Boat foundered, and having seated her on the Pier in a place of safety went to seek for assistance, but being unacquainted with the place, he was long absent and when he returned she was dead. He was seated near her body all day, the picture of despair, and had taken off his turban and nearly all his clothes to cover the body. Had any intelligence reached the Regiment on Colabah who can doubt that every officer and man would have risked his life for the safety of his fellow creatures? but from the high wind and other circumstances, morning first made them acquainted with this terrible event. It were indeed a most desirable point that the Peons or other native guards were directed in stormy weather to send a Picquet round the beach every half hour or hour, and in case of any danger to vessels, make instant application at the Barracks for assistance. Had this been done on the late occasion, many would have been saved, and many houses that are now the seat of woe would be gladdened by the presence of those that are for ever gone.

Colabah, Nov. 30.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,
I was very much gratified, on entering our public Rooms some months ago, for the purpose of hearing all the news and scandal to perceive in your Paper, an extract from your contemporary the Courier, announcing that "the property captured at Kittoor in December 1824 had been declared prize, and that orders had been received for its immediate distribution." Of course I have ever since anxiously perused the Gazette, in hopes of hearing that a definite period had been fixed for the payment of the Coin to the Captors; but alas! I have looked, and looked in vain.

Can you therefore, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, let us know, through the medium of the Gazette, how much the amount of a Sub's share may be, and whether the "actual Captors only" are to share, or if those corps who marched on the place, but who were not present at its capture, are to have a finger in the Pie.

I remain
Your constant Reader,
HARD UP.

Bangalore, 22d Nov. 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,
As you have given me a positive hint to finish in one letter, there is no alternative but to comply with your request, though I find that the libels and calumnies of Vindex and his privy council, which are as numerous and as thick as blackberries, cannot be satisfactorily exposed in one letter. I must, however, be as short and sweet as possible, and give Abraham Brown a gentle tap, and rouse him from that security in which he has the vanity to conceive himself placed.—In the Courier of the 1st September, this gentleman writes thus, which he prints in italics to attract attention, and inspire confidence—viz. "Mr. Erskine's case was not printed in the John Bull, but in the Calcutta Journal of the 23rd October 1823, after Lord Amherst had assumed charge of the Government, and after Mr. Adam had left Calcutta for the benefit of his health; Mr. Buckingham's remarks on the abuse of the Press must therefore recoil on himself." Now what is the real fact—Mr. Erskine's case was printed in the John Bull, and also in the Calcutta Journal; but in the latter paper, three months after Mr. Buckingham had been sent from India, and when he could no longer be morally responsible for any libellous article, which appeared in that Journal.—So much for poor Abraham Brown, the doctile holder of Vindex.—Not satisfied with that honorable station, he enters his name as a champion at the Five's Court, at the first set to, he is tapped and flogged—

"Carry the fellow off the ground" is heard

from all quarters.

I now come to the following amusing passage in Vindex's letter of the 7th November last—his falsehoods in the pamphlet, I was so liberal as to state at 10 pence the dozen, but those published in the Gazette, are so miserably wretched, that I cannot estimate them conscientiously at more than sixpence the score. They are put forth in clusters by way of decoration to his case, and pleasure to his privy council; as will be shewn by the following quotation from his letter in the Gazette of the 7th Nov. last.

"You have also remarked that you had ascertained that the Document which accompanies it" (Giovanni's letter) "is authentic." Was this last equivocal word selected for the purpose of conveying the idea that this document was sufficient to establish the point in proof of which it was adduced, or did you merely mean to say that it was a public paper belonging to the Office of the Master in Equity? For the slightest enquiry would have satisfied you, that a most material distinction exists between these two implied senses; for, though this document is no doubt official, it proves nothing whatever against Mr. Erskine. Because the taxation of costs therein mentioned did not take place until three months after Mr. Erskine had left Bombay, and its result could have had no effect in producing his dismissal, as he had been removed from his situation for months previous to its commencement. As, also, the Court of Small Causes acts as a Court of conscience, and strict adherence to forms of proceeding is not consequently required, no written rules had ever been established for its observance, and even the Table of Fees did not contain all the Fees which had, from the first institution of the Court, been sanctioned at different times by different Records. The suitors, likewise, had never applied previously for a taxation of costs; and, consequently, when ordered for the first time in the case of Mr. Erskine, the principles by which it ought to be regulated could not be correctly ascertained from usage, precedent, or written documents. The Records Court, therefore, were obliged to frame instructions for this purpose ex post facto, and without being in possession of such information as could render them applicable to all cases; and it was in conformity to such instructions that this Taxation was conducted by the Master in Equity—Mr. Erskine was absent, his Head Clerk had been placed in close confinement in Jail for several weeks on account of circumstances connected with this very inquiry, and neither Mr. Erskine's Solicitor nor any of his friends were sufficiently acquainted with the details of business in the Court of Small Causes to enable them to oppose with success the new principles of taxation established on this occasion by the Recorder's Court, and which were directed to have two years retrospective effect. These few remarks, therefore will fully evince, that the Document, which Giovanni has so triumphantly produced, rests on such questionable grounds, as to deprive it of all value and validity."

Now the whole of this quotation is imposition and falsehood. It is really surprising, how any person, in the character of a gentleman should attempt to impose on the public, by such unjust insinuations and deliberate falsehoods—this refers especially to the taxation of Mr. Erskine's Bills, and a simple statement of the process of passing these Bills will at once satisfy the public that Mr. Erskine had the most liberal justice dealt out to him by the Master in Equity by whom those Bills were audited. It may be necessary to state to simplify the subject, that the taxation of a Bill is nothing more than the audit of an account by the Civil Auditor, Auditor General or the Marine Board—whatever Items are fair and just are allowed, whatever are otherwise are disallowed—When Mr. Erskine was appointed to the office of Clerk of the small cause Court, he took a solemn oath that he would demean himself honestly, and take certain fees and no more, allowed by the table of fees laid down by the Court, and sanctioned and approved of by His Majesty in Council,—how far he has observed that oath or acted the part of an honest man, we shall shortly discover.—It is painful to me to make these disclosures—I knew Mr. Erskine well, perhaps better than many of his mushroom friends—I could disclose much as to his character, public and private, but I will simply confine myself to that part of his life which relates to his well merited dismissal.—Mr. Erskine was informed, I believe, previous to his departure, that his conduct was such as imperiously to require the Court to examine into the business of his office—he prepared for this examination—he was not taken by surprise, nor were his interests or defence neglected—he had the most able representatives on that occasion.—He appointed his friend Wm. Ashburner Morgan, his Solicitor, to attend the taxation and auditing of his Bills and accounts—this appointment is under his own hand writing. He also appointed Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. James Crawford his Attorneys and Agents. He was thus fully prepared for the occasion.—His head Purvoo who had managed according to Vindex's assertion, the business of the Small Cause Court for sometime, gave his assistance, and made out with his own hands some of the Bills, was present at their audit or taxation—so that in truth he had a host of

able man to represent him before the master, and attend to his interests—Now I come to the lamentable scene, in the master's office—Mr. Morgan and Bappoo the head Purvoo appear before the auditor in order to account for the sum of 95 Rs. which Mr. Erskine pocketed from a poor Sutor of the Court, under the pretence of legal charges. Bappoo attends and delivers in the account (although Vindex deliberately and falsely asserts that he was in Gaol at the time) from which the master, in the presence of Mr. Morgan, an honest and upright man, disallows 47 Rs. and 1 qr. leaving 47 Rs. and 3 qrs.—the just and correct sum, which Mr. Erskine ought to have received from this sutor, had he observed his oath, or the Table of Fees sanctioned by His Majesty and the Court. But Vindex states that a new principle of taxation was observed, according to the instructions of the Court. This assertion is most shamefully false. No such instructions were ever given—Mr. Erskine's Bills were taxed upon the old fashioned principles of common sense and common justice and I will satisfactorily prove it so, by a scrutiny into some of the items. They are curious in their nature, and deserve most particular attention—I have stated Mr. Erskine pocketed of this poor man's money, 95 Rs.—Now Mr. Erskine's object, and that of Bappoo, his agents and representatives, was to swell the account, so as to make it correspond exactly with the 95 Rs. which had been so previously received. With this object in view they stuff the Bill with items for business pretended to have been done, but which was not done; and for money paid which was never paid—The great field for deception and trick in these accounts, consisted in the notices to witnesses, and other persons, which were never given—An item stands thus "Notice to plaintiff's witnesses, 8 Rs."—This charge was disallowed because, no such notices had been given—Again "Fair copy of an order of Court, and paid the Sealer 2 Rs. copy and service on delivery of this order, on the adverse party, 2 qrs."—These two items were both disallowed, for two reasons, first, there was no order of Court, and secondly there was no Seal obtained, nor ever paid for; and there could be no copy of an order to the opposite party, when no such order existed—The Bill having been run up as high as 68 Rs. there seems most clearly to have been a difficulty how to account for the remaining 27 Rs. to make up the 95 Rs. extorted from this wretched sutor—and now is this trick endeavoured to be accomplished, why by the insertion of the item 27 Rs. in the lump, under this comprehensive explanation "Proceeding's Copy 27 Rs." meaning that the Plaintiff had been furnished with a Copy of his own papers—Now to justify this charge (even supposing that the Plaintiff had received such copies) the number of folios supplied ought to have been 54 folios which at 4 a Rupee for each folio, according to the Table of fees, and at a rate acknowledged by Mr. Erskine himself in a bill in his own hand writing, would be equal to the 27 Rs. The master counted these papers, and found them to consist of 20 folios only, wherefore 17 Rs. were disallowed, as an actual fraud. In this manner the Bill of 95 Rs. was reduced to 47 Rs. 3 qrs. and thus was the pocket of this poor fellow (perhaps a petty shopman, dealing in a few baskets of grain, and whose monthly profits might not exceed 10 Rs.) rifled by wholesale of 47 Rs. and 1 qr.—These are frauds which cannot be disputed. The items vary; some are small, others large.—We know the revenues of the country are raised in dribbles—the Island of Caranja on the other side of the Harbour yields in revenue 40,000 Rs. annually, but which is received in sums of one, two, or three Rupees—such are the items of Mr. Erskine's Bills and accounts, but the annual aggregate amount was perhaps 50,000 Rs.!!

These are crimes of the deepest malignity and the most atrocious character; and are peculiarly aggravated as extortions committed upon the poorest class of people who are generally the suitors of the Small Cause Court. What then becomes of the annually falsehoods of Vindex, that "a new principle of taxation had been introduced" and his false assertion of ex-post facto instructions having been given by the Court?—This taxation was conducted according to the table of rates acknowledged by Mr. Erskine himself and his head Purvoo, and also upon the principles of common honesty between man and man—Items are charged for money alleged to have been paid, when no money was paid; and for business alleged to have been done and a certain number of folios of papers furnished, when no such business had been done, or any such number of folios been supplied. But Vindex says, with his usual wisdom, can it be supposed that six preceding Recorder's would have allowed such a system of extortion to exist? Is this the able talent? Are these the great literary abilities which are applied to

the defence of Mr. Erskine?—Would six Recorders allow such atrocities to be committed? Poor devil, he is upon his last legs—They must either have known, or not have known of these extortions—If they knew of them, they ought to be impeached as participators in most high crimes and misdemeanors? If they did not know of them, which for the honor of the judges of the land, and of our sacred institutions, every honorable man must presume was the fact, how does their ignorance benefit that unhappy character whom I have been compelled to expose to the shame and disgrace of his pretended friends, to the dishonor of Englishmen, and to the reproach of the administration of Justice? I shall not leave a hole for the escape of Vindex, or of his associates—They may say, this is all Bappoo's doing!—But will the public believe that there are two Bills of the same description, containing the same atrocious frauds in Mr. Erskine's own hand writing, drawn up in a most careful and laboured manner! In one Bill he strives hard to make the items run up to 48 Rs. and 3 qrs. which he had extorted from another sutor, but fails in that attempt by Rs. 16 and 2 qrs. In another Bill he endeavours to account for 38 Rs. and 1 qr. but fails again by 19 Rs. and 3 qrs.—The extortion in the one case being 33 per Cent. above the legal and honest charges, and in the other 100 per Cent. of the most daring and shameful plunder of those poor unfortunate suitors. Mr. Morgan, his Solicitor, who attended the taxation, admitted it was most liberal, and that he could not defend such conduct—No objection was made to such taxation—his joint agents Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Crawford expressed no dissatisfaction at it—The Court was not applied to, to review the taxation if incorrect—Nor were they at a loss for legal advice—The Advocate General, their constant companion, would have been ready to have made a noise in Court, for the benefit of public justice and for the purpose of public exposure, had such taxation been irregular or unjust; and I presume Vindex himself would in such case have volunteered as Town Crier, to bellow it all forth over the Island—These Gentlemen thought it more prudent to be quiet, and they were right—They are men of comprehensive minds—Mr. Crawford was a man not to be taken in, or to submit to injustice or imposition—he was deeply involved in Mr. Erskine's defence—he was his security, his friend, his agent and attorney, jointly with Mr. Wedderburn. I know poor Crawford well—no man on the Island knew him better. I wish he was back again—he was a man after my own heart—He liked a little rumpus—he was the boy for a row—It may now be worth while to enquire what denomination of legal crime has been committed by Mr. Erskine—The attempt by two or more persons to pass false accounts by charging for money paid, when none in fact was paid, constitutes a conspiracy to cheat. A Captain of a Man of War and his purser, who went on a similar transaction, were put in the pillory—but here is not an attempt, but an actual commission of the offence—It is likewise indictable under the statute for taking money under false pretences—"it is likewise extortion for an officer of the Court under colour of his office to take money where none at all is due, or not so much is due"—This is so laid down by Sir Mathew Hale, and all writers on criminal law; and may be found by any Gentleman, who, as Vindex says, has the slightest knowledge of the laws of his country—of which however, I do not profess to know much—I have some little pretensions to common sense, and can distinguish pretty well between my own property and another man's, and also between knaves and fools.

I fear I am trespassing upon the liberal feelings which distinguish the Gazette, but will condense more and more, and finish as soon as possible—I shall introduce more pleasant reasoning and detail—It is really ludicrous to notice the reasoning and twisting of Vindex and his Cabinet Council—Whenever criminality is brought to light, they push Bappoo forward—he did all—he knew all—Poor Mr. Erskine was sick, confined to his bed, and knew nothing of what was doing in his office. Then when the Bills are taxed, without the presence of Mr. Erskine, the song is entirely changed—The tune is, that Bappoo knew nothing, and that Mr. Erskine is the only man who could give the Master any information on the subject—Thus it is these stupid fellows, blow hot and cold in the same breath, and without being aware that Mr. Erskine had fully prepared himself for this taxation, that he had himself drawn out two Bills, had left full instructions, and then prudently decamped out of the reach of the law. I rejoiced at this step, and assisted in smuggling him out of the country—he was an old acquaintance, and his case was desperate. I must observe upon Vindex again; it is really pleasant to notice such powerful reasons as he and his privy council assign for disbelieving the schedule of frauds published in the Gazette—

"it is impossible they say to believe that the Document published by Giovanni can be true because one half of the costs have been improperly charged."—What a pretty specimen of intellect and cultivated understandings! So, if a thief enters my house, and takes both my Watch and my wife's, the story is incredible!—They won't believe it—no thief would take the Watches both of husband and wife—he must leave one behind to tick under the lady's ear!—No thief is so bad as to make a clean sweep—They never deal by wholesale! I must be allowed to give you another illustration as the last is so pleasant—It is alleged by Vindex and his privy council, that Mr. Erskine was so ill that his life was despaired of—he could not attend to business—his man Friday as usual managed it all—Now if this allegation be true, in what lamentable situation have they placed Mr. Erskine!—Bappoo knows all, and does all the business—So these logicians say—He commences a suit for a Parsee widow, who by the custom of her sex cannot be seen abroad—She appoints her son to act as her agent—he attends Mr. Erskine's office in that character, manages the suit, and recovers a Judgment against the defendant for a paltry sum—Now what takes place—He demands the money as the son and agent of his mother, but to his astonishment his credentials are disputed for the first time—he is told the money must be paid into the hands of his mother—Admitting all this to be correct so far, what is the next step which naturally suggests itself to the mind of a pure and honest man? Would not the public expect that Bappoo would be the fittest person to take the money to the widow, even, supposing it to be necessary (which in point of fact, it was not) that it should be paid into her own hand? No such honest and obvious course is adopted, for the reason that an additional sum could be extorted from her, besides the frauds detected by the master in the Bill of Costs—Mr. Erskine hears of this money, which is to be paid to the widow, and although he is represented by Vindex "to be in such a state as to endanger his life," he suddenly starts from his sick couch, upsets a table of physic and phials, alarms his surrounding friends, and rushes to the widow's house with the money, and there pays her, first deducting 10 Rs. for the honor of the Trip!—The poor widow remonstrates—she is clamorous in her entreaty, that he will not abstract this pretended fee—She informs him she is a widow, and has only 7 Rs. and a half monthly for the maintenance of herself and children—Mr. Erskine is deaf to her tale of sorrow—he holds fast the 10 Rs., and then returns to his bed of sickness, and the house of mourning—I am so sickened at this recital, that I must lay down my pen, to pause and reflect on the fatality and the wretched infirmity of human nature—Many better men, the brightest ornaments of our country, have fallen headlong from the highest eminence which the most lofty ambition could desire. The great Lord Chancellor Bacon sunk under the temptation of the miserable sum of 50 Guineas—There is nothing to justify or palliate such extortion; it is a clear and palpable crime as laid down by Sir Matthew Hale—What Jury could have done otherwise than have pronounced a verdict of guilty, aggravated as such a case must be, when the occasion of the visit was actually created;—this is evident—Mr. Erskine knew nothing of the woman, but Bappoo did—How forcibly the following lines are presented to the imagination by the scene at the widow's door.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door;
Whose reign is dwindling to the shortest span
He only wants, and asks, "ten dribbets more!"

I must apologize for the introduction of another illustration—to apply the appellation of argument or reasoning either to the pamphlet or letters of Vindex would be absurd.—I therefore term them bright emanations of his genius and understanding and that of his privy council.—These persons are never consistent in the nature of their complaint; it varies like the wind.—This continual change of position is the best proof that their claim is desperate—They know not what to complain of—The letter of the 1st Sept. is exclusively confined to the dismissal of Mr. Erskine, and his loss of 23,000 Rs. his annual income; and this is now the burthen of their song. In the pamphlet published in 1823, the complaint is then confined to the loss of character; the loss of money was much too gross to be thought of.—The following passage therein is remarkable as a proof of this position "at the very moment when Mr. Erskine was contemplating the enjoyment in retirement of that reputation which he had so meritoriously acquired, at once and without any conceivable cause branded by a judicial stigma, must attract attention."—this is certainly very elegant reasoning and most beautiful composition. Here is Vindex, the Bellman, repeatedly bellowing about the town the loss of a different article every time—The first cry is the loss of character, more valuable than money—the second is the loss of money, character be d—d—The third will probably be a greasy Kilmarnock Cap, and the fourth

a pair of Breeches.—It is thus the public witness these knaves and fools in their truest light, from spectacle green, to pink and Jerry Blossom hues."

I have yet in store, a choice variety of illustrations equal in interest and number to the 101 stories in the Arabian Nights entertainments. If I should only venture to give one more, I shall certainly without hesitation pronounce you, Mr. Editor as large and liberal in your views as you are distinguished for patriotism and independence.—The story is short—Vindex cannot divine why Mr. Erskine was dismissed two offices when there was peculation only in one.—This is by no means an easy problem—it has its difficulties, and is surrounded by subtleties.—I have certainly been much puzzled on this point.—At one time I conceived (and I acknowledge I am not yet quite satisfied as to the justice of the case) that if I detected a man who had picked one of my pockets it would be unjust to believe him unfit to be trusted until he had picked the other—this is a serious question—I however feel inclined to agree with Vindex that the point requires consideration—it is not to be decided without an intense application of all the energies of the mind, and the most profound contemplation.—I will give you his own words—they will illustrate this puzzling question—In his pamphlet, is this memorable passage, "Why Mr. Erskine's other office of master in Equity was included in this judgment of dismissal when there appears not the slightest indication of any irregularity in it, is not explained"—The case is simply this, this unfortunate Gentleman held two offices under the Court yielding together about 5,000 Rs. monthly—It may be likened to a man who had charge for his master of two Godowns—In the one, were 100 Bushels of Wheat, in the other the like quantity of Barley—in a short time the Wheat was stolen, by the man in charge—his master discharged him altogether from his service, as unworthy of confidence—But Vindex, and the man and the man's friends raise a clamour and say, it is most wicked injustice to discharge him from the care and custody of both Godowns, for although he has stolen and swallowed all the wheat, yet we swear he has not nibbled a grain of the barley?"

I need scarcely add, that which all honest and impartial men will readily believe, that every position, every allegation, every injurious insinuation contained in the pamphlet or the letters of Vindex, is false and unqualified, and which I am prepared to prove in the same manner as exhibited in this letter.—Mr. Editor has given me a hint that his Columns will be closed on this subject—this I regret—I must therefore resort to the publication of a pamphlet, which all parties and persons may procure.—It shall not be like the pamphlet of that miserable faction, which prints a defence "exclusively for Mr. Erskine's friends," but which they dare not circulate or publish, for two reasons it is believed—first, because its allegations and reasonings are false, and could be detected by any dolt; and secondly, because it contains the most damning proof of guilt—I commend the prudence of these gentry in this particular. Their numbers are dwindled into a most laughable body—nothing remains of it except the non-commissioned staff, the skeleton of a regiment of militia; the drummer, the fifer, the portly sleepy Sergeant, Corporal Trim, and the apothecary, who may all sit with ease in one Hackery—their conveyance to the new house of Correction cannot be very expensive to the state.—Their movements there on the tread-mill will qualify them to dance with grace and ease, the Scotch Quadrilles, in which the legs require the activity of weavers shuttles—What a blessing to foreign potentates and princes that the relations of peace and amity are maintained throughout the Asiatic Empire! what could we not achieve with such fencibles as these? Corporal Trim, alias Jerry, alias friend Obadiah would teach them how to dance the reel of Boggy.—Into every hole and Corner of the enemy's Camp we should also send the Drummer to spy and peep for information, like a little Haddock seeking grub wherever the larger fishes do not swim.—Enough of the fencibles for the present.

I have yet much to say—It must be reserved for my pamphlet—It has not been my object to expose Mr. Erskine—if it had, I could have unfolded many a tale connected with other departments over which he presided—I knew his passions and his principles well—him I pity—his case and himself were made cats-paws, as the means of attack upon upright and honorable Judges—but the enemies of Mr. Erskine

(Continued in the Supplement.)

* We imagine the writer must mean "cherry blossom"; "but Jerry Blossom" is so distinctly written that we have not ventured to alter it.

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

able to represent him before the master, and attend to his interests—Now I come to the lamentable scene, in the master's office—Mr. Morgan and Bappoo the head Purvoo appear before the auditor in order to account for the sum of 95 Rs. which Mr. Erskine pocketed from a poor Suitor of the Court, under the pretence of legal charges. Bappoo attends and delivers in the account (although Vindex deliberately and falsely asserts that he was in Gaol at the time) from which the master, in the presence of Mr. Morgan, an honest and upright man, disallows 47 Rs. and 1 qr. leaving 47 Rs. and 3 qrs.—the just and correct sum, which Mr. Erskine ought to have received from this suitor, had he observed his oath, or the Table of Fees sanctioned by His Majesty and the Court. But Vindex states that a new principle of taxation was observed, according to the instructions of the Court. This assertion is most shamefully false. No such instructions were ever given—Mr. Erskine's Bills were taxed upon the old fashioned principles of common sense and common justice and I will satisfactorily prove it so, by a scrutiny into some of the items. They are curious in their nature, and deserve most particular attention—I have stated Mr. Erskine pocketed of this poor man's money, 95 Rs.—Now Mr. Erskine's object, and that of Bappoo, his agents and representatives, was to swell the account, so as to make it correspond exactly with the 95 Rs. which had been so previously received. With this object in view they stuff the Bill with items for business pretended to have been done, but which was not done; and for money paid which was never paid—The great field for deception and trick in these accounts, consisted in the notices to witnesses, and other persons, which were never given—An Item stands thus "Notice to plaintiff's witnesses, 8 Rs."—This charge was disallowed because, no such notices had been given—Again "Fair copy of an order of Court, and paid the Sealer 2 Rs. copy and service on delivery of this order, on the adverse party 2 qrs."—These two items were both disallowed, for two reasons, first, there was no order of Court, and secondly there was no Seal obtained, nor ever paid for; and there could be no copy of an order to the opposite party, when no such order existed—The Bill having been run up as high as 68 Rs. there seems most clearly to have been a difficulty how to account for the remaining 27 Rs. to make up the 95 Rs. extorted from this wretched suitor—and now is this trick endeavored to be accomplished, why by the insertion of the item 27 Rs. in the lump, under this comprehensive explanation "Proceeding's Copy 27 Rs." meaning that the Plaintiff had been furnished with a Copy of his own papers—Now to justify this charge, (even supposing that the Plaintiff had received such copies) the number of folios supplied ought to have been 54 folios which at 4 a Rupee for each folio, according to the Table of fees, and at a rate acknowledged by Mr. Erskine himself in a bill in his own hand writing, would be equal to the 27 Rs. The master counted these papers, and found them to consist of 20 folios only, wherefore 17 Rs. were disallowed, as an actual fraud. In this manner the Bill of 95 Rs. was reduced to 47 Rs. 3 qrs. and thus was the pocket of this poor fellow (perhaps a petty shopman, dealing in a few baskets of grain, and whose monthly profits might not exceed 10 Rs.) rifled by wholesale of 47 Rs. and 1 qr.—These are frauds which cannot be disputed. The items vary: some are small, others large—We know the revenues of the country are raised in driblets—the Island of Ceylon on the other side of the Harbour yields in revenue 40,000 Rs. annually, but which is received in sums of one, two, or three Rupees—such are the items of Mr. Erskine's Bills and accounts, but the annual aggregate amount was perhaps 50,000 Rs.!!

These are crimes of the deepest malignity and the most atrocious character; and are peculiarly aggravated as extortions committed upon the poorest class of people, who are generally the suitors of the Small Cause Court. What then becomes of the unmanly falsehoods of Vindex, that "a new principle of taxation had been introduced?" and his false assertion of *ex-post facto* instructions having been given by the Court?—This taxation was conducted according to the table of rates acknowledged by Mr. Erskine himself and his head Purvoo, and also upon the principles of common honesty between man and man—Items are charged for money alleged to have been paid, when no money was paid; and for business alleged to have been done and a certain number of folios of papers furnished, when no such business had been done, or any such number of folios been supplied. But Vindex says, with his usual wisdom, can it be supposed that six preceding Recorders would have allowed such a system of extortion to exist? Is this the able talent? Are these the great literary abilities which are applied to

the defence of Mr. Erskine?—Would six Recorders allow such atrocities to be committed? Poor devil, he is upon his last legs—They must either have known, or not have known of these extortions—If they knew of them, they ought to be impeached as participators in most high crimes and misdemeanors? If they did not know of them, which for the honor of the judges of the land, and of our sacred institutions, every honorable man must presume was the fact, how does their ignorance benefit that unhappy character whom I have been compelled to expose to the shame and disgrace of his pretended friends, to the dishonor of Englishmen, and to the reproach of the administration of Justice? I shall not leave a hole for the escape of Vindex, or of his associates—They may say, this is all Bappoo's doing!—But will the public believe that there are two Bills of the same description, containing the same atrocious frauds in Mr. Erskine's own hand writing, drawn up in a most careful and laboured manner! In one Bill he strives hard to make the items run up to 48 Rs. and 3 qrs. which he had extorted from another suitor, but fails in that attempt by Rs. 16 and 2 qrs. In another Bill he endeavours to account for 38 Rs. and 1 qr. but fails again by 19 Rs. and 3 qrs.—The extortion in the one case being 33 per Cent. above the legal and honest charges, and in the other 100 per Cent. of the most daring and shameful plunder of those poor unfortunate suitors. Mr Morgan, his Solicitor, who attended the taxation, admitted it was most liberal, and that he could not defend such conduct—No objection was made to such taxation—his joint agents Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Crawford expressed no dissatisfaction at it—The Court was not applied to, to review the taxation if incorrect—Nor were they at a loss for legal advice—The Advocate General, their constant companion, would have been ready to have made a noise in Court, for the benefit of public justice and for the purpose of public exposure, had such taxation been irregular or unjust; and I presume Vindex himself would in such case have volunteered as Town Crier, to bellow it all forth over the Island—These Gentlemen thought it more prudent to be quiet, and they were right—They are men of comprehensive minds—Mr. Crawford was a man not to be taken in, or to submit to injustice or imposition—he was deeply involved in Mr. Erskine's defence—he was his security, his friend, his agent and attorney, jointly with Mr. Wedderburn. I know poor Crawford well—no man on the Island knew him better. I wish he was back again—he was a man after my own heart—He liked a little rumpus—he was the boy for a row—It may now be worth while to enquire what denomination of legal crime has been committed by Mr. Erskine—The attempt by two or more persons to pass false accounts by charging for money paid, when none in fact was paid, constitutes a conspiracy to cheat. A Captain of a Man of War and his purser, who went anacks, in a similar transaction, were put in the pillory—but here is not an attempt, but an actual commission of the offence—It is likewise indictable under the statute for taking money under false pretences—"it is likewise extortion for an officer of the Court under colour of his office to take money where none is due"—This is so laid down by Sir Mathew Hale, and all writers on criminal law; and may be found by any Gentleman, who, as Vindex says, has the slightest knowledge of the laws of his country—of which however, I do not profess to know much—I have some little pretensions to common sense, and can distinguish pretty well between my own property and another man's, and also between knaves and fools.

I fear I am trespassing upon the liberal feelings which distinguish the Gazette, but will condense more and more, and finish as soon as possible—I shall introduce more pleasant reasoning and detail—It is really ludicrous to notice the reasoning and twisting of Vindex and his Cabinet Council—Whenever criminality is brought to light, they push Bappoo forward—he did all—he knew all—Poor Mr. Erskine was sick, confined to his bed, and knew nothing of what was doing in his office. Then when the Bills are taxed, without the presence of Mr. Erskine, the song is entirely changed—The tune is, that Bappoo knew nothing, and that Mr. Erskine is the only man who could give the Master any information on the subject—Thus it is these stupid fellows, blow hot and cold in the same breath, and without being aware that Mr. Erskine had fully prepared himself for this taxation, that he had himself drawn out two Bills, had left full instructions, and then prudently decamped out of the reach of the law. I rejoiced at this step, and assisted in smuggling him out of the country—he was an old acquaintance, and his case was desperate. I must observe upon Vindex again; it is really pleasant to notice such powerful reasons as he and his privy council assign for disbelieving the schedule of frauds published in the Gazette—

"it is impossible they say to believe that the Document published by Giovanni can be true because one half of the costs have been improperly charged."—What a pretty specimen of intellect and cultivated understandings! So if a thief enters my house, and takes both my Watch and my wife, the story is incredible!—They won't believe it—no thief would take the Watches both of husband and wife—he must leave one behind to tick under the lady's ear!—No thief is so bad as to make a clean sweep—They never deal by wholesale! I must be allowed to give you another illustration as the last is so pleasant—It is alleged by Vindex and his privy council, that Mr. Erskine was so ill that his life was despaired of—he could not attend to business—his man Friday as usual managed it all—Now if this allegation be true, in what lamentable situation have they placed Mr. Erskine!—Bappoo knows all, and does all the business—So these logicians say—He commences a suit for a Parsee widow, who by the custom of her sex cannot be seen abroad—She appoints her son to act as her agent—he attends Mr. Erskine's office in that character, manages the suit, and recovers a Judgment against the defendant for a paltry sum—Now what takes place—He demands the money as the son and agent of his mother, but to his astonishment his credentials are disputed for the first time—he is told the money must be paid into the hands of his mother—Admitting all this to be correct so far, what is the next step which naturally suggests itself to the mind of a pure and honest man? Would not the public expect that Bappoo would be the fittest person to take the money to the widow, even supposing it to be necessary (which in point of fact, it was not) that it should be paid into her own hand? No such honest and obvious course is adopted, for the reason that an additional sum could be extorted from her, besides the frauds detected by the master in the Bill of Costs—Mr. Erskine hears of this money, which is to be paid to the widow, and although he is represented by Vindex "to be in such a state as to endanger his life," he suddenly starts from his sick couch, upsets a table of physic and phials, alarms his surrounding friends, and rushes to the widow's house with the money, and there pays her, first deducting 10 Rs. for the honor of the Trip—The poor widow remonstrates—she is clamorous in her entreaty, that he will not abstract this pretended fee—She informs him she is a widow, and has only 7 Rs. and a half monthly for the maintenance of herself and children—Mr. Erskine is deaf to her tale of sorrow—he holds fast the 10 Rs., and then returns to his bed of sickness, and the house of mourning—I am so sickened at this recital, that I must lay down my pen, to pause and reflect on the fatality and the wretched infirmity of human nature—Many better men, the brightest ornaments of our country, have fallen headlong from the highest eminence which the most lofty ambition could desire. The great Lord Chancellor Bacon sunk under the temptation of the miserable sum of 50 Guineas—There is nothing to justify or palliate such extortion; it is a clear and palpable crime as laid down by Sir Matthew Hale—What Jury could have done otherwise than have pronounced a verdict of guilty, aggravated as such a case must be, when the occasion of the visit was actually created;—this is evident—Mr. Erskine knew nothing of the woman, but Bappoo did—How forcibly the following lines are presented to the imagination by the scene at the widow's door.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door;
Whose reign is dwindling to the shortest span
He only wants, and asks, "ten driblets more."

I must apologize for the introduction of another illustration—to apply the appellation of argument or reasoning either to the pamphlet or letters of Vindex would be absurd—I therefore term them bright emanations of his genius and understanding and that of his privy council—These persons are never consistent in the nature of their complaint; it varies like the wind—This continual change of position is the best proof that their case is desperate—They know not what to complain of—The letter of the 1st Sept. is exclusively confined to the dismissal of Mr. Erskine, and his loss of 23,000 Rs. his annual income; and this is now the burthen of their song. In the pamphlet published in 1823, the complaint is then confined to the loss of character; the loss of money was much too gross to be thought of—The following passage therein is remarkable as a proof of this position "at the very moment when Mr. Erskine was contemplating the enjoyment in retirement of that reputation which he had so marvellously acquired, at once and without any conceivable cause branded by a judicial stigma, must attract attention"—this is certainly very elegant reasoning and most beautiful composition. Here is Vindex, the Bellman, repeatedly bellowing about the town the loss of a different article every time—The first cry is the loss of character, more valuable than money—the second is the loss of money, character be d—d—The third will probably be a greasy Kilmarnock Cap, and the fourth

a pair of Breeches—It is thus the public witness these knaves and fools in their truest light, from spectacle green, to pink and Jerry Blossom hues.

I have yet in store, a choice variety of illustrations equal in interest and number to the 101 stories in the Arabian Nights entertainments. If I should only venture to give one more, I shall certainly without hesitation pronounce you, Mr. Editor as large and liberal in your views as you are distinguished for patriotism and independence—The story is short. Vindex cannot divine why Mr. Erskine was dismissed two offices when there was peculation only in one—This is by no means an easy problem—it has its difficulties, and is surrounded by subtleties—I have certainly been much puzzled on this point—At one time I conceived (and I acknowledge I am not yet quite satisfied as to the justice of the case) that if I detected a man who had picked one of my pockets it would be unjust to believe him unfit to be trusted until he had picked the other—this is a serious question—I however feel inclined to agree with Vindex that the point requires consideration—it is not to be decided without an intense application of all the energies of the mind, and the most profound contemplation—I will give you his own words—they will illustrate this puzzling question—in his pamphlet, is this memorable passage, "Why Mr. Erskine's other office of master in Equity was included in this judgment of dismissal when there appears not the slightest intimation of any irregularity in it, is not explained"—The case is simply this, this unfortunate Gentleman held two offices under the Court, yielding together about 5,000 Rs. monthly—It may be likened to a man who had charge for his master of two Godowns—In the one, were 100 Bushels of Wheat, in the other the like quantity of Barley—in a short time the Wheat was stolen, by the man in charge—his master discharged him altogether from his service, as unworthy of confidence—But Vindex, and the man and the man's friends raise a clamour and say, it is most wicked injustice to discharge him "from the care and custody of both Godowns, for although he has stolen and swallowed all the wheat, yet we swear he has not nibbled a grain of the barley?"

I need scarcely add, that which all honest and impartial men will readily believe, that every position, every allegation, every injurious insinuation contained in the pamphlet or the letters of Vindex, is false and unfounded, and which I am prepared to prove in the same manner as exhibited in this letter—Mr. Editor has given me a hint that his Columns will be closed on this subject—this I regret—I must therefore resort to the publication of a pamphlet, which all parties and persons may procure—It shall not be like the pamphlet of that miserable faction, which prints a defence "exclusively for Mr. Erskine's friends," but which they dare not circulate or publish, for two reasons it is believed—first, because its allegations and reasonings are false, and could be detected by any dolt; and secondly, because it contains the most damning proof of guilt—I could not the prudence of these gentry in this particular. Their numbers are dwindled into a most laughable body—nothing remains of it except the non-commissioned staff, the skeleton of a regiment of militia; the drummer, the fifer, the portly sleeky Sergeant, Corporal Trim, and the apothecary, who may all sit with ease in one Hackery—their conveyance to the new house of Correction cannot be very expensive to the state—Their movements there on the tread-mill will qualify them to dance with grace and ease, the Scotch Quadrilles, in which the legs require the activity of weavers shuttles—What a blessing to foreign potentates and princes that the relations of peace and amity are maintained throughout the Asiatic Empire! what could we not achieve with such fencibles as these? Corporal Trim, alias Jerry, alias friend Obadiah would teach them how to dance the reel of Boggy—Into every hole and corner of the enemy's Camp we should also send the Drummer to spy and peep for information, like a little Haddock seeking grub wherever the larger fishes do not swim—Enough of the fencibles for the present.

I have yet much to say—It must be reserved for my pamphlet—It has not been my object to expose Mr. Erskine—If it had, I could have unfolded many a tale connected with other departments over which he presided—I knew his passions and his principles well—him I pity—his case and himself were made cats-paws in the means of attack upon upright and honorable Judges—but the enemies of Mr. Erskine

(Continued in the Supplement.)

We imagine the writer must mean "cherry blossom"; "but Jerry Blossom" is so distinctly written that we have not ventured to alter it.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

who disguised themselves as his friends, can never be sufficiently exposed and execrated by those few who were true and loyal to him in the bonds of friendship, who could have viewed with tenderness his failings, and have shed a tear over his misfortunes.

GIOVANNI.

EXCHANGE & C.

On London, at 6 months sight, 1/84 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0/0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99 1/2 B'by Rs. per 0/0
Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133 1/2 Bombay Rs. per 0/0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 1/2 do. per 0/0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in
Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1/2 50
B'by per 0/0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 213 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan
opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, are re-
ceivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the
rate of 106 1/2. Bombay Rupees per 0/0 Siccas; be-
ing intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government
under the advertisement of 22nd May 1827, at 5 re-
per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after dates

Treasury Notes issued in Bombay under the Ad-
vertisement of 22nd May 1827, selling at a discount
of 1/4 per Cent.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1827.

The Upton Castle Captain P. Weldridge
from England the 22d July, and the Vele-
lia from the Cape of Good Hope the 11th
September arrived here yesterday morning—
The lists of passengers are inserted under the
usual head.

Lieut. Colonel J. Hickes 7th N. I. a pas-
senger on board the Upton Castle died on
the passage.

The following ships are advertised for
Bombay in the Times of the 23d July.

The Sesostris W. Bourcier to sail on the
1st August.

Tyne K. B. Cotgrave R. N. to leave Ports-
mouth on the 28th July.

Lady Feversham, S. Ellerby, to leave Grave-
send in August.

The Tamerlane from Greenock, having
left England 17 days later than the Upton
Castle, the latter vessel has added no fresh
news of any moment, to that which we had
the pleasure to lay before our readers in the
shape of an Extra last Friday. The Extra
was necessarily most concise; but we are
happy to say, upon the most careful exami-
nation of our files, that it contains a clear and
correct delineation of every important feature
that appears on the present face of European
Politics. In this days Journal we confine
ourselves to extracts on the subjects that
most interest attention, and have very little
to add by way of leading.

The final ministerial arrangements are
given below, which have put a host of ultra
Tory fabrications to the rout.

It is indeed, most lamentable to reflect
upon that state of mental depravity which
persists in fabricating falsehoods, though de-
tected, and exposed again and again so soon
as they are uttered; and it is no less pitiable
to perceive how greedily a few of the petty
Journalists of a similar stamp catch up, and
spread around, the same contemptible tales
of malice and slander. We give a few illus-
trations in our present number, and have
many more in store. The opposition Journal-
ists have ingeniously invented a new excuse
for their mendacity. Every idle story they
circulate, is for the public good! Were it not
for this falsehood, so and so would have
been the case, and but for that the public
treasury would have been robbed! How
contemptible must that cause be, and to what
a low pitch it must have sunk, which requires
such detestable means for its support!

Bore last Wednesday's Gazette issued

from the Press, we had just time sufficient
to notice the fearful gusts of wind, with
which that morning was ushered in. Little
did we expect to learn however, the dread-
ful tales of destruction which have since pour-
ed in from every quarter. The letter by
Humanitas gives a melancholy picture of
the effects of the tempest in one small spot,
and we earnestly hope it may prove by far
the most aggravated of any. His humane
suggestion we respectfully recommend to the
consideration of authority. It would be end-
less to enumerate all the losses of Craft and
human lives of which we are already in or-
din. From Goa to Cambay the Coast is lit-
terally strewn with wrecks. It is appre-
hended that several Europeans have perished—
The bodies of one or two have already been
washed on shore; but at this time, it would
be highly improper to mention names.

One of the China Ships, the Byramore
Captain Crocket, on her return to this Port,
struck at 5 o'clock A. M. of the morning of
the 17th November upon the Cherbaniani reef
among the Laccadives—and after every effort
to save her, all hope was given up. By the
latest advices no lives had been lost.

This accident is attributable to the reef be-
ing incorrectly laid down in Horsburgh, and
to the state of the weather the day preceding,
which prevented Captain Crocket from taking
any good observations. Captain C. arrived
at Mangalore on the 23d November, with his
wife and family, leaving the greater part of
the Crew on board. The Cargo of the By-
ramore is supposed to be worth 12 Lacs, we
have no time for further details.

Lord W. C. Beatrice was appointed Go-
vernor General of India on the 18th July.

"Hard up" may as well renew his Policy of
Life Insurance for the next twelve months
and in the meanwhile try what promises will
do with his creditors, for there seems little
chance of his fingering any part of the
Kittoor prize within that time. No distribu-
tion list has yet appeared, and we are con-
sequently unable to state the amount of a
Subs. share, but the aggregate of the prize
property is about Twelve Lacs. All disputed
claims except that of Capt. Black, who was
killed on the first attack of Kittoor were re-
jected. We rer "Hard up" to the Gazette
of the 29th August last for further particulars.

It would seem that our late Commander in
Chief Sir Chas. Colville had been rather
improvident while residing in this Presidency,
and has found out his mistake since he has
gone to England. He tried in vain the other
day to get a share of the Kittoor Prize,
and since his disappointment seems to
have tried the saving system. The gallant
General has had a squabble with a London
Javvy about a shilling and had to pay 9/6d.
for his pains.

The following is an extract from an ac-
count of the proceedings at a Meeting of
the Society for the Propagation of the Gos-
pel in Foreign Parts, held in London on the
25th of May last, the Archbishop of Can-
terbury in the Chair.

"The Bishop of Gloucester rose to pro-
pose the next resolution. At the last annual
Meeting the hopes of the Society were di-
rected to the labours of Bishop Heber, but at
that very time it had pleased God to put an
end to his short but brilliant career; he had
carried with him no ordinary qualifications to
the scene of his most useful labours. To the
imagination of a poet he added the most solid
judgment, and the most ardent zeal and piety.
This was the testimony of his friends and ac-
quaintances; if their testimony had been
wanting, the evidence would appear in his own
works. Thus qualified, he proceeded to his
task, and answered the fullest expectations
that had ever been formed of him. But he
was soon called to his reward. His death was
untimely to us, and to the Church of Christ in
India; but to himself death could never be
unseasonable (applause). He was well a-
ware of the frail tenure by which he held his
life, when he underwent so much fatigue in
that climate. He would dwell no longer on
that topic, but proceed to mention his Reso-
lution, which was, "That the Society had the
greatest confidence in Bishop Heber's suc-
cessor, who had expressed his desire to tread in
the steps of Heber and Middleton." That
successor was well known by his publications,
both in elegant literature and in theology, and
carried with him qualifications for the proper
discharge of his high and important duties;
and his very acceptance of the office proved
his zeal, and his piety, and his devotion to the
great object of spreading Christianity among
the ignorant and benighted of the world. No
other motive could have induced him to accept
the office; for he was sure of emolument and
honours at home—much greater emolument,

than he could gain by this appoint-
ment, the income of which was barely suffi-
cient to support the dignity of the station. He
saw that his labours would encourage the
growth of Christianity in India. That under
his government, God may give the increase
to that husbandry which a Middleton had
planted and a Heber had watered: that our
church in India may enlarge the place of her
tent, and stretch forth the curtains of her ha-
bitation. This Society committed him to the
care of Providence, with a blessing on his per-
son and his labours; and hoped to receive him
back again with joy. He concluded by stating
the Resolution more particularly:

That this Meeting, while they could not
sufficiently lament the loss of Bishop Heber,
reposed great confidence in his successor,
whose known desire it was to follow the steps
of Bishops Heber and Middleton.

DR. GEORGE BARNES, (late Archdeacon of
Bombay) seconded the Resolution, and ob-
served that from his connexion with the In-
dian Missions, he might well say that the gos-
pel had made great progress in India under
Bishops Middleton and Heber. He wished,
however, for the sake of the successor, that
the labour had been divided. Bishop Mid-
dleton was ready to sink under it; and al-
though Bishop Heber did not complain, still
it was well known that he was anxious that the
Diocese should be divided. But the successor
would find those in India who would cheer-
fully co-operate with him, and by the passing
of this Resolution, he would carry with him the
confidence of this church. With respect to
the propagation of the Gospel in India, it was
to be observed that it was not idolatry alone
with which we had there to contend. Over
idolatry the Gospel had always triumphed.
But his code of religious belief had imposed on
the Hindoo the distinction of caste under the
fear of punishment, temporal and eternal.
Thus he grew up in prejudice; and it was
our policy to have but few Europeans in India;
the consequence of which was, that the ordi-
nances of our religion were not exhibited to
them in the manner most calculated to be at-
tended with beneficial effect. The only means
therefore, that could be employed was, that
of sending out Missionaries and establishing
schools, and the appointment of Chaplains in
distant situations. Bishop's College in Cal-
cutta, contained in itself the means of supply-
ing these important auxiliaries, and he rejoiced
in the liberality of so many Societies, especially
of the Church Missionary Society, to that In-
stitution. The fruit might not appear for some
time, but the good seed had been sown, and
would not perish.

The Bishop of CALCUTTA spoke to the
following effect:—

"I am deeply indebted to the Right Rev.
Prelate, who moved the resolution, for the kind
manner in which he introduced my name; and
well indeed does this suggestion, contained in
that resolution, come to me, when seconded by
one who has himself so ably discharged the duties
of the ministry in India, and was regarded with
love and veneration by every class of society
there. And yet this suggestion which has been
made is one, which, considering the high and
deserved reputation of my predecessor, I can
never regard without diffidence and awe. If ever
there was a man well calculated to lay the cor-
ner-stone of the Church establishment in a fo-
reign land, ever one whose correctness and pre-
cision of judgment, whose uncompromising firm-
ness of mind, whose piety and learning fitted him
for such a purpose, it was Bishop Middleton—
one who never swerved from that path which his
christianly formed conscience told him was the
true one, one who, if ever man did, 'dug deep
and laid his foundation on the rock.' Nor
were those peculiarities less striking in themselves,
however different in their nature, which belonged
to that generous and highly-gifted being, whose
loss we more recently have mourned: his it was
to conciliate, to soothe, to subdue: it was his to
win over by his openness and frankness, of man-
ner, all that had else beset his path, and to unite
all those varying discordant humours that too of-
ten arise to perplex and confound the zealous ad-
vocate of the Christian cause; while, by the splen-
dour of his talents, he kindled a new flame, and
all around him felt proud in being able to shew
a sympathy with a mind like that of Heber. For
myself, my path is clear and open: as a humbler
task, and yet one which, if heaven spares me a
term of years, may not pass without fruit: be it
mine to aim at producing a closer union of the
Christian body in general, and to endeavour to
present a less unbroken phalanx than heretofore
to the enemy of the cross. It is for this purpose
that honour, wealth, and dignity, are given to the
station to which it has pleased His Majesty's go-
vernment to appoint me: it is for this purpose,
to produce Christian harmony and union, that
every true Church establishment is formed; not
by a system of terror, not by inquisitorial means,
but by that mild and genial influence which such
institutions shed on those around:—by adopting
in those institutions such principles as long expe-
rience has taught us are sound and secure, by
forming ourselves on those ideas which the habits
and practice of the world have shewn us are abso-
lutely necessary to the safety of our moral consti-
tution. For those kind feelings which the Right
Rev. Prelate has expressed, with regard to the

continuance of my health and life, I am sincerely
obliged. These are points on which it does not
become us to enter too far: God's will be done
but I speak sincerely when I say I go in hope,
not in fear. And it ever it should happen, that I
should revisit this country, if ever I should be
happy enough again to appear before the face of
Society, may heaven grant that I may then be
able to say,—I have done my duty."

Saturdays Courier contains a long report
of the Literary Society at their Anniversary
meeting held on Monday the 29th Ult. when
24 of the members attended. Nothing of a
literary character appears to have transpired,
and indeed the Secretary had to lament the
absence of matter during the last six years of
the Society's existence, sufficient to form a
single volume of transactions—adverting to
the departure of their enlightened President,
the Secretary begged before proceeding to the
election of another, to propose that—"Mr.
"Elphinstone be requested to sit for his Bust
"on his arrival in England, in order that it
"may be placed in the Rooms of the Literary
"Society of Bombay."

This proposition having been seconded by
J. WEDDERBURN Esq. was unanimously
adopted.

It was then RESOLVED, on the motion of J.
Wedderburn Esq. seconded by J. McAdam
Esq. that, in order to testify the unanimous
concurrence of the Society in the sentiments
expressed in the address just delivered, the Pre-
sident be solicited to transmit a copy of it, ac-
companied by a copy of this resolution to the
late President, and to request that he will
be pleased to comply with the wishes of the
Society; and farther, that this address be print-
ed in the next volume of the Society's transac-
tions.

It was next RESOLVED, on the motion of Mr.
Buchanan seconded by Mr. Newham, that
Major General the Honorable Sir John Mal-
colm be elected President of the Society, in
the place of the Honorable Mountstuart E-
lphinstone.

It was farther RESOLVED, on the motion of
B. Noton Esq. seconded by J. Richie Esq.
that a deputation consisting of J. Wedderburn
Esq., T. Buchanan Esq., W. Newham Esq.,
H. Morgan M. D. Lieutenant Colonel Kenne-
dy, and the Secretary, do wait upon Sir John
Malcolm, and solicit that he will be pleased
to do the Society the honor of becoming its
President.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy having here
begged leave to resign the situation of Secre-
tary to the Society and its two Committees—
it was RESOLVED, on the motion of W. New-
ham Esq. seconded by the Reverend T. Carr,
that the unanimous thanks of the Society be
conveyed to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy for
the very great benefits which the Society has
derived, during the period that he has held
the situation of Secretary, from his assiduous
zeal, extensive bibliographical knowledge,
and literary abilities.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect the
following Gentlemen OFFICE BEARERS and
MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES for the ensuing
year.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The Honorable Sir E. WEST Kt.
The Honorable Sir C. H. CHAMBERS Kt.
J. WEDDERBURN Esq.
Lieutenant Colonel V. KENNEDY.
Reverend THOMAS CARR.

Secretary—Capt. GEORGE RITSO JERVIS.

Treasurer—Messrs. FORBES and Co.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

The PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENTS

W. H. WATHEN Esq. J. McADAM Esq.

G. NORTON Esq. A. FERRIER Esq.

J. HOWISON Esq.

Captain G. R. JERVIS, Secretary.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCE

OF THE LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND

ACCOUNTS.

Lieutenant Colonel V. KENNEDY, President.

J. WEDDERBURN Esq. J. C. NORRIS Esq.

B. NOTON Esq. J. McADAM Esq.

J. HOWISON Esq. G. SMYTTAN Esq.

Captain G. R. JERVIS, Secretary.

The Deputation accordingly waited upon

Major General the Honorable Sir JOHN MAL-

COLM the following morning and communi-

cated to him the request of the Society; when

Sir JOHN MALCOLM was pleased to do the

Society the honor of accepting the situation

of President."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MHOW TURF.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY NOV. 17TH.

THE SECOND MAIDEN OF RS. 400 with 100
Rs. for all Arab Horses that have never won—
Heats 2 miles—Weight for age.

	Weight	St. lbs.
Col. Litchfield's....	G. A. H. Spectator	43 1 17 12
Capt. Morris's.....	B. A. H. Frolic..	5 12 29 0
Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Hermit		12 dis. 8 6
Mr. Otley's.....	C. A. H. Rioter	25 3 dr 9 0
Mr. Corbell's.....	G. A. H. Emerald	34 dis. 9 0

FIRST HEAT—Hermit led all round and

won with apparent ease.

SECOND HEAT—Hermit again took the lead, which he maintained to the middle of the second half mile, when Frolic made play, ran up and passed him, winning the heat in good style.

THIRD HEAT—All off with a close start but Spectator having saved his distance in both the former Heats, took a good place in this, and rated it well with Frolic leaving the others almost without a hope—Frolic was beat after a very interesting race, by a length.

FOURTH HEAT—Emerald and Hermit having been distanced, and Rieter not having won a heat, Frolic and Spectator contended for the conquering Heat—ten to one in favor of the latter—both horses were close together all round and after a pretty run, Spectator carried the race by half a length. Time 4 29

THE GIVE AND TAKE OF Rs. 500 with 60 Rs. entrance, weight for inches—Heats once round the course—1½ miles and 94 yards.

Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Boxkeeper 8 3 1 1
Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Goblin Grey 9 5 4 2 3
Capt. Litchfield's G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter 8 12 4 3 2
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Bee's wing 9 drawn.

FIRST HEAT—There never was a finer race—Boxkeeper and the Goblin led, well together to the end of the first ¼ Mile where Boxkeeper took the lead—and the Goblin dropping in the rear, was passed by Tam, who ran cleverly along with his tremendous antagonist to nearly the Mile, when the Goblin laid out and came up to them at a first rate pace, all these kept together for some time, till Tam fell a little in the rear and Boxkeeper slipped a head—at the distance post, the Goblin felt the whip and flew forward making a most splendid rush for the lead, but Boxkeeper gallantly kept his place and won the heat by a quarter of a length.

Time 94 yards 8
1st ¼ Mile 56 } 3-13
2d do 1 2
3d do 1 7

SECOND HEAT—Boxkeeper led with the Goblin close on his quarter, but finding the gallant old horse too much for him the Goblin pulled up—Tam ran honestly and proved himself a good little horse.

Time 94 yards 8
1st ¼ Mile 56 } 3-14
2d do 1 4
3d do 1 6½

THE PONY PLATE OF Rs. 100 with 30 Rs. entrance—Heats 1 mile—Catch Weights.
Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Boxkeeper 1 1
Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Goblin Grey 2 2
Mr. Trevelyan's B. P. Shitana 2 2

FIRST HEAT—Won easily by Jem.
Time 2 8
SECOND HEAT—The Devil had no chance.
Time 2 11

THIRD DAY—MONDAY NOV. 19TH.

HIS HIGHNESS MULHUR RAO HOLKUR'S CUP OF Rs. 1000, with 150 Rs. entrance—Heats 2½ miles—carrying 8 St. 7 lb.
Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Boxkeeper 1 1
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Nobody 3 2
Mr. Martin's G. A. H. Tarquin 2 3

FIRST HEAT—Tarquin had rather a bad start, but soon closed with the leading horses; and all three kept well together for a mile and a half, when Nobody slackened his pace, as Boxkeeper and Tarquin then tried their utmost down the back of the course, running neck and neck for some time till the former went about a length ahead, which he had gradually increased to nearly two, but after passing the distance post, Tarquin, feeling the whip, made a splendid effort for the heat, which he lost by about half a length.

SECOND HEAT—Nobody, having run to save his distance in the last heat, was expected to lay close to Boxkeeper in this, but Tarquin again made all the play for more than the first half mile, and then allowed Nobody to try his luck; but although he ran honestly with his opponent he could not head him, and Boxkeeper kept steadily in his old place in spite of a very gallant push at the run-in by Nobody, who lost the heat by a neck.

Time 5 11

THE ASSEER PLATE OF Rs. 700 with 60 Rs. entrance—weight for age—Heats 1 mile.
Capt. Luykins G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter 8 12 1 1
Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Goblin Grey 8 5 2 3
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Minstrel 8 5 4 2
Mr. Roberts's G. A. H. Reformer 8 5 3 4
Mr. Martin's G. A. H. Midshipman 8 5 dr.

FIRST HEAT—Tam led with the Goblin on his quarter, and won handsomely. Reformer, not satisfied with his gallop, carried his jockey another mile and a half.

SECOND HEAT—Tam and the Goblin again went away together, the former leading—the Minstrel soon ran up, passed the Goblin, and rated it with Tam to the distance post, when he rather fell off, but on feeling the whip he seemed to fly up to his antagonist, and lost the heat by only a neck—Reformer's extra gallop in the first heat did not seem to improve his speed in this.

Time 1 68

THE HUNTERS' STAKES OF Rupees 500 with 50 Rupees entrance—Heats 2 miles—carrying 10 stone—The winner to be sold for 1200 Rupees if challenged within half an hour after the race.

Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Old Hat 2 2
Mr. Trevelyan's B. C. H. Scorpion 1 1
Capt. Morris's B. A. H. Frolic drawn

FIRST HEAT—A beautiful neck and neck race the whole way—at the distance post Scorpion was a little in front, but the whip and spurs brought Old Hat's courage into play, and he shot somewhat ahead, when Scorpion pushed hard for the heat and gained it by a nose.

SECOND HEAT—Much the same as the first—a close run the whole way, Scorpion winning by about a length.

Time 4 14

Time 4 20

FOURTH DAY—21ST NOV. 1827.

THE MALWA STAKES OF 800 Rs. with 150 Rupees entrance—Heats 3 miles—carrying 8 St. 5 lb.—the winner of Holkar's Cup to carry 7 lb. extra.

Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Old Hat 8 St. 5 lb. 1 1
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Spectator 8 St. 2 dr.

FIRST HEAT—In spite of a good push by Spectator, Old Hat ran off with the stakes in good style.

THE WHIM PLATE OF Rupees 600 with 60 Rupees entrance—Heats 1 mile and a distance—weight for age and inches.

Capt. Cunningham's G. A. H. Boxkeeper 8 5 12 1 1
Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Conus 8 10 2 dr.

FIRST HEAT—Conus against Boxkeeper—what a farce!—he had not the shadow of a chance.

THE GOLD CUP value 100 Guineas given by the officers of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry—Heats 1½ mile, carrying 9 St. Winners on any course of one race to carry 4 lb., and of 2 or more races 7 lb. extra—English blood to carry 12 lbs. extra.

Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Goblin Grey 9 7 1 2 2
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter 9 4 3 2 4
Mr. Martin's G. A. H. Tarquin 9 4 4 4 3
Mr. Roberts's G. A. H. Ruby 9 0 5 5 5
Capt. Morris's B. C. H. Scorpion 9 7 3 1 1

FIRST HEAT—Tam O'Shanter took the lead with the Goblin waiting close upon him, and before they reached the first half mile post passed him, and kept the lead the whole way winning tolerably easy—the other horses evidently laying by.

Time 1st ½ mile " 58
2d ½ do. " 1 2
3d ½ do. " 1 7
Total 3 7

SECOND HEAT—A struggle amongst all for the lead, when the Goblin gained, down the straight run a splendid rush was made by Tarquin and Scorpion, leaving Ruby awfully in the rear—The Goblin led past the mile, and then the Black crept up, and after an excellent contest Scorpion won the heat by half a length.

Time 1st ½ mile " 58
2d ½ do. " 58
3d ½ do. " 1 6
Total 3 2

THIRD HEAT—The Goblin again dashed forward with the lead and kept it to the mile, when Scorpion passed him and won in hand—A most interesting race between Tarquin, Goblin and Scorpion.

Time 1st ½ mile " 50
2d ½ do. " 59
3d ½ do. " 1 7½
Total 3 5½

FIFTH DAY 23RD NOV. 1827.

THE INDORE PURSE OF 500 Rupees with 60 Rupees entrance—Heats 1½ miles—Weight for age—Winners of one Race to carry 5, and of 2 Races 7 lbs. extra.

Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Goblin Grey 8 12 1 1
Mr. Martin's G. A. H. Tarquin 8 10 2 1
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Spectator 8 3 3 2

FIRST HEAT—Almos at starting the Goblin crossed Tarquin, took the lead by many lengths kept it, and won in hand.

Time 1st ½ mile 1 0
2d ½ do. 1 0
3d ½ do. 1 3 } 3 3

SECOND HEAT—Tarquin's rider having claimed and established a cross against the Goblin, the latter was declared distanced and the first heat given to Tarquin; who started with Spectator at a tolerable rate—A close race the whole way—Spectator now and then heading and then falling off—about the distance post he had a decided advantage, but the whip brought Tarquin up, and after a sharp struggle he won it by a neck.

Time 1st ½ mile 1 3
2d ½ do. 1 1½
3d ½ do. 1 0½ } 3 5

THE MINISTER'S PLATE OF Rupees 500 with 90 Rupees entrance—Heats 2 Miles—to be handicapped by the Stewards.

Capt. Morris's Bk. C. H. Scorpion 9 0 1 1
Col. Litchfield's G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter 8 5 2 2

FIRST HEAT—Tam led for nearly a mile at a slapping pace, when Scorpion pushed up, rated it with him, headed and won cleverly.

SECOND HEAT—Well together all round—the Black seemed to slacken his pace at the turn in and Tam tasting the spur shot a little in front, but one touch of the whip brought Scorpion to his senses, and he won by half a length in very good style—Scorpion carried 9 St 10 lbs and Tam 8 St 5 lbs in both heats—Time—4—13.

A SWEETSTAKES OF 150 Rupees each, with

Rupees 600 from the fund, for horses that have never won, carrying 8 stones.

Capt. Morris's B. A. H. Frolic 5 1 1
Capt. Cunningham's B. A. H. Hermit 1 3 3
Col. Litchfield B. A. H. Minstrel 3 2 2
Mr. Otley's C. A. H. Rieter 2 Drawn.
Mr. Roberts's C. A. H. Ruby 4 Distanced

FIRST HEAT—Hermit and Rieter went off at score, Ruby some lengths behind, which he contrived nearly to maintain during the run—Frolic and Minstrel laying by—after the first mile Rieter's Jockey lost his stirrup and had great difficulty in managing his Horse who headed two or three times, but Hermit kept well with him and won the heat by half a length.

Time 94 Yards 0 8
1st ¼ mile 1 1 } 3 17
2d ¼ do. 1 5
3d ¼ do. 1 3

SECOND HEAT—Rieter's Rider having fallen after passing the Winning post in the first heat, the Horse ran off, and was not brought to the post again—Hermit and Minstrel made severe play from the start and left Frolic and Ruby very many lengths in the rear, after the mile however Frolic made up his distance in a capital manner, passed Ruby like a shot crept beyond Hermit—rated it for a short distance with Minstrel; then headed and won by some lengths.

Time 94 Yards 0 8
1st ¼ mile 1 0 } 3 12
2d ¼ do. 1 0
3d ¼ do. 1 4

THIRD HEAT—A Cross was claimed against Frolic in the 2d Heat but not established—Hermit and Minstrel again made all the play and the heat was run and won in the same style by Frolic as the Second.

Time 94 Yards 0 8
1st ¼ mile 57½ } 3 9½
2d ¼ do. 1 1
3d ¼ do. 1 3

J. MARTIN,
Scri. teare

B O R D E R

ARRIVALS—Lieut. McDermott, H. M. 20th Regt.

Ensign T. K. Stewart 10th Regt.

Capt. S. J. C. Falconer, Commissary of Stores.

Surgn. L. Hathway, Garrison Surg.

Capt. John Farquharson, 9th Rt. B. N. I.

Asst. Surgn. Edw. Owen.

Asst. Surgn. John Ross.

Ensign Goslin, 15th Regt.

Ensign Richd. Meade, 12th Regt.

DEPARTURES—Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt.

Superinf. Surgn. J. A. Maxwell.

Ensign F. Williams, 2 Gren. Regt.

Lieut. H. S. Newbolt, 4th Madras Cavy.

Capt. Geo. Arden, 8th Regt.

Asst. Surgn. James Williamson, 1st Battn. Ar.

Coronet Charles, D. 2nd Lt. Cy.

Coronet Geo. K. Erskine, 1st Lt. D.

Capt. John Leighton, A. A. G.

Capt. Henry Hancock, 19th Regt.

Lieut. George Macan, 15th Rt. N. I.

Lieut. Wm. Macan, 6th Rt. N. I.

Capt. Jas. Macdonald, Major of Brigade,

Major D. H. Bellasis, 3rd Rt. N. I.

Lieut. Turner, Engineers.

Capt. W. Jameson, 3rd Rt.

Capt. B. McHaban, 25th Rt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

B O R D E R

ARRIVALS—Nov. 23th Ship Tamerlane (Free Trader), Robt. Millar, Com. from Greenock, 8th Aug.

29th The H. C. Sloop of War Amherst, Lieut. John Sawyer, Com. from Persian Gulph, Bushire 3d Inst. Bassadore 10th Inst.

30th Ditto Ditto Do. Clive, John Betham Esq. Capt. from Bushire and Bassadore.

Dec. 4th Ship Upton Castle, Peter Wildredge Com. from England 22d of July.

Do. Ship Vibella, Robt. Stephenson, Com. from Cape of Good Hope, 11th Sept.

Passengers per Upton Castle—Mrs. Col. Russell and Child; Misses Spencer, and Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Hickey 7th N. I.; died at Sea. G. W. Blair Esq. C. S. Capt. Farquharson N. I. Lieut. Woodhouse; Messrs. Owens and Forbes Writers; Messrs. St. Clair and Rooke Cadets of Artillery; Mr. John Ross Asst. Surgeon; and Native Servant.

Per Vibella—Mr. Flower, C. S. Capt. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, two Servants and 41 Passengers.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 27th Ship Bolton, Free Trader, John Clarkson, Com. to London.

30th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang to Surat.

Dec. 1st The H. C. Cruiser Thetis Lieut. H. Wyndham, Com. to Cruise, between Basscin and Light House.

2d Schooner, Vigilant Doss Mahomud Syrang to Bancote.

Do. Ship Drongon, John MacKenzie Com. to Colombo.

Do. Ship Dorothy (Free Trader) James Garnock Com. to Liverpool.

Do. Ship Katharine Stewart Forbes (Free Trader) C. Ingram, Capt. Com. to London.

Do. French Brig Le Victor, E. D. B. Dunilac Com. to Muscat and Bourbon.

Passengers by Bolton—Sir Ralph Rice, Mr. Grant, Col. Podmore, Col. Jackson, Lieut. Wright, Mrs. Warden, Mr. Whitehill, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Hunt Miss Kensington; Children, Misses M. J. Simson, A. Bruce, E. Bruce, J. Whittle, Master W. Bruce.

By Drongon—Major McDonald to Cannanore Asst. Surgn. Wood to Colombo.

By Dorothy—Mrs. Caldecott, Mrs. Bird.

Major Broaw 4th Dragoon, Lieut. Raitt Queens Royals.

By K. S. Forbes—Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Meale Mrs. Bellasis, Mrs. Kays, Lieut. Col. Meale, Major D. Bellasis, Miss F. Bellasis Masters. Bellasis, Major Hughes, Master Keys, Capt. Arden, Capt. Wilkings, Lieut. G. Macan, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Newbolt, Miss Roe, Miss P. Roe, Lieut. Col. Brown, Dr. Turnbull.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Malvina, for London.

Saint David, for ditto.

Virginia, for Bengal.

Dutch—Johanna Maria Wilhelmmina, for Java.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Clive.

Thetis.

FREE TRADERS.

Malvina.

Tamerlane.

St. David.

Vibella.

Upton Castle.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Sulimany,

Caledonia,

Bombay Castle,

Carron,

Hannah,

Good Success,

Wilford,

Illustro Almeida,

Virginia,

Prome,

Johanna Maria Wilhelmmina

Incomparable

Reaper

La Virginia

Dutch.

Portuguese.

American.

French.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.—8. H. M. Ship Herald, S. W. L. Astley, from London 7th July and Madras 20th October.

November 9. American Ship George, T. M. Saunders, from Salem 4th July.

November 10. Brig Joseph, C. Christopherson, from London 11th June—French Ship General Foy, C. Vedit, from Bordeaux 10th July.

November 11. H. C. Chartered Ship Clive Harold, W. W. West, from London 23d June and Madras 17th October—Arab Ship Julian, Nacoda, from Mocha 5th October.

November 12. French Brig Chongqua, A. Doret, from France 19th April, China 14th September, and Singapore 17th October—The English Ship Resolution, Captain T. Binny, from South America 26th June, Island of Otaheite, 11th August, and Timor 1st October.

Passengers per French Ship General Foy:—Mr. Vidua; Mr. Sheriffe; Mr. Turner.

The General Foy spoke the Colonel Newall, in Lat. 20° 14' N. and supplied her with water and provisions.

Per Clive Harold, from London:—Mrs. Mathers, the Lady of the late Captain Mathers; Miss Mathers; Miss Wells; Miss Henderson; Captain Syme, H. C. Service, in charge of Troops; Messrs. F. Burkinyoung and Bell, Cadets; Messrs. Mackenzie, Burkinyoung, and W. Burkinyoung, Merchants; Master Shillingford; 132 Troops, (H. C. Recruits) Women, and Children.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.—7. Ship Speke, Robert Harrison, for Rangoon—Brig Caroline, John Smith, for New South Wales.

November 8. Ship Earl Kellie, J. Smith, for Bombay.

November 12. The English Schooner Ann, Capt. C. Cattell, for Eastward.

Vessels expected to sail shortly:—Ship Soliman Shaw, Nacoda Nausar, for Muscat—Ship John Biggar, H. Kent, for London—Schooner Ann, E. Cattell, for Rangoon.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea viz.

November 7. Rifleman and Ann.

November 10. John Dunn.

November 11. Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14. — Schooner Waterloo, J. Williams, from Calcutta 1st Oct. and Masulipatam 1st Nov.

— 16th — Ship Arethusa, J. Haley, from Bombay 12th October.

— Do. — Bark David Malcolm, W. D. Messiter, from Penang 17th September, and Pondicherry 31st Oct.

— Do. — Malabar, D. Oliver, from Rangoon 8th November.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17. — Brig Dolphin, J. De Sylva, to Amherst Town.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Arethusa, Captain J. Haley.

Ship Malabar, Captain D. Oliver.

Bark David Malcolm, W. D. Messiter.

Schooner Waterloo, Captain J. Williams.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Mangalore, on the 21st Nov. at the Residence of Capt. Wm. McDonald, of the H. C. M. by John Babington Esq. Principal Collector in Canara, Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Wilson Lardner, of the 50th Regt. Madras N. 1. to Miss Louisa Hart.

27th Nov. Nugent Kirkland Esq. of the Civil Service, to Elizabeth Sper Woodward Wood, fifth

daughter of Starr Wood Esq. Hill, near Southampton.
BIRTH.—On the 2d December, the Lady of Capt.
Law, Artillery of a Son.
DEATH.—On Monday the 2d Inst, Douglas Wat-
son, the infant son of George Adam Esq. aged 2
months and 11 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 8th November,
the Cathedral, by the Reverend Walter Hoven-
den, William Thacker, Esq. to Miss Martha Anne
Smith.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, at the C.
thedral, by the Reverend William Eales, David
Brown Wardlaw, Esq. to Miss Anne Brodie.

BIRTHS.—At Tavoy, on the morning of the 20th
May, the Lady of Lieutenant James Woodward, 32d
Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Tavoy, on the 19th August, the Lady of Lieut-
enant P. J. Begbie, Madras Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Tavoy, on the afternoon of the 21st August,
the Lady of Lieutenant W. B. Gilby 32d, Regiment
Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 14th October, the Lady of J.
Burton, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Cannore, on the 24th October, Mrs. William
Gee, of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 28th October, the Lady of
Captain George Freer Holland, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on Friday the 2d November,
the Lady of Assistant Surgeon F. W. Brett, Esq.
of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 2d November, Mrs. Wright,
of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 3d November, Mrs. Mac-
leod, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 4th November, the Lady of
Gregory Apear, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, the Lady of
John Drew, Esq. civil service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th November,
Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, Mrs. Thos.
Campbell, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th November, the Lady
of Captain C. A. Munro, of the 6th Extra Regiment
Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Berhampore, on the 6th November,
Captain Charles Corner Smith, of the 6th Extra Regi-
ment Native Infantry, aged 41 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Mrs. Rose
D'Souza, widow of the late Mr. John D'Souza, a Na-
tive of Italy.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, John Pater-
son, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st October, at Darwar, the
Lady of Lieut. Myers, 5th Regt. M. N. I., of a still
born child.

At Masulipatan, on the morning of the 2d of No-
vember, the Lady of Captain J. W. Cleveland 38th
Regt. N. I., of a Son.

At Palaveram, on the night of the 13th November,
the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Marshall, of the
3d Regt. N. I., of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Mayfield, on the 14th June last,
John MacCord, Daughter of the late James Robert-
son, of Mayfield, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

At Karikal, on the 4th November, Mrs. A. Lichten-
stein, aged 52 years, Widow of the late F. S. Lichten-
stein, Member of the Royal Government at Tranque-
bar.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Drimmin House, on the 25th,
ultimo, Colonel Macpherson, of the honourable the
East India Company's service, to Alexandrina, eldest
daughter of the late John Maclean, Esq. Boreray.

At Aberdeen, on the 19th instant, Andrew Ander-
son Esq. of Terhott, in the East Indies, to Eleonora
Euphonia Gibbon, eldest daughter of James Gibbon
Esq. Golden Square.

At All Souls Church, St. Mary-la-Bone, London,
on the 15th instant, J. Evelyn Denison, Esq. of
Ovington, Notts. M. P. and one of the Council to his
Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, to the Lady
Charlotte Bentinck, third daughter of his Grace the
Duke of Portland.

DEATHS.—At his seat, Eldon Hall, Cumberland,
on Monday morning last, after a painful and pro-
tracted illness, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., Mem-
ber of Parliament for the city of Carlisle, one of his
Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Cumberland,
Westmorland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire,
and Member of Carlisle, &c. &c. at the age of 33.

We are concerned to learn that Mr. Constable,
the late eminent Publisher, who had for some
time suffered severely under a dropsical com-
plaint, expired suddenly, at his house in Park Place,
on the afternoon of Saturday. His fame as a pub-
lisher commenced with the appearance of the Far-
mer's Magazine and Edinburgh Review, which he
had the honour of ushering into the world. How it
happened, that his publishing career should have
closed so disastrously, it is needless to inquire. It
is said that he proceeded onwards to that close, void
of any apprehension of such an issue, and wholly
unconscious of its near approach.

At Dalmahy on Tuesday, the Right Honourable
the Earl of Morton. His Lordship was in the
sixtieth year of his age. He succeeded his father, in
1774, and was a Knight of the Thistle, and Lord
Lieutenant of Mid Lothian. He is succeeded, in
his Scottish titles, by George Hollo Douglas, Esq. son
of the Honourable John Douglas, by Frances, daugh-
ter of Edward, Lord Harewood. The British Peer-
age of Lord Douglas of Lochleven is extinct, having
been granted to his Lordship and his heirs male.

At Westhaven, on the 3d current, Captain James
Milne Sim, of the Hon. East India Company's ser-
vice, eldest son of the Rev. David Sim, late minister
of Barry.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Nov. 10, 1827.

BUY. Prem. Nov. 10, 1827. SELL.
26 0 Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent. 25 8
4 0 Old 5 per Cent. Loan. 0 8
4 0 New ditto ditto. 0 0
4200 0 Bank of Bengal Share 5000 0 Prem

RANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Private Bills. 6 0
Interest on Government Bills. 4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit. 5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.
BUY. SELL.
11 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 11 1/2
On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay
Rs. 86 1/2

On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100
Madras Rupees.

BANK SHARES.

BUY. PREMIUM SELL.
5,150. 5,100

Mr. Dunn.—This gentleman, late a merchant,
residing at Delhi, has bequeathed his property
to the different Seminaries established in Cal-
cutta or elsewhere, after the decease of his wife,
who is to enjoy the interest of it during her life.
—*Samachar Derpan.*

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Wednesday, November 21.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras
Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. 28 1/2 Premium.

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and
Brokers in buying and selling Public
Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rupees per
100 Sicca Rupees. 26 1/2 Premium

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras
Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. 1 Discount.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and
Brokers in buying and selling Public Se-
curities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 Discount

FORTY SECOND GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

**SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SE-
COND CLASS.**
Saturday the 17th Nov. 1827.

The following high prizes were drawn.
No. 2890 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 3311 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 1796 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
No. 4746 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 702 2319 3039 3261 4359 Prizes of
500 Rupees each.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Wednesday the 21st Nov. 1827.
The following high prizes were drawn.
No. 4884 a Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees.
No. 4415 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
Mo. 29 93 and 188 Prizes of 500 Rs.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, dated
the end of August, mention that a numerous
tribe of Savages had advanced upon the Eastern
Frontier. They were reconnoitred by the
Commandant of the Frontier who had ascer-
tained that they were in great force. The
Honorable the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, im-
mediately left Town on the receipt of this news
and proceeded to Graham's Town.
—*Madras Courier Nov. 16.*

The Honorable ROBERT IBBETSON, Esq. Re-
sident Councillor of that Settlement, proceeded
as a Passenger on Board of the *Atlas*, (it is said
for Singapore.) Mr. IBBETSON embarked un-
der the Salute due to his rank; prior to his em-
barcation, we observe KENNETH MURCHISON,
Esq. was sworn in under the customary Salute.
Provisional Resident and Councillor of Prince
of Wales' Island.
—*Govt. Gaz. Nov. 20.*

A salute of 13 Guns was fired yesterday
morning from the Saluting Battery on the oc-
casion of the departure of Major General Sir
JOHN DOVETON, K. C. B. Commanding the
Centre Division of the Army.
—*Govt. Gaz. Nov. 22.*

Foreign News.

FRIDAY EVENING.—JULY 13, 1827.

We mentioned on Monday that a treaty be-
tween this country, France, and Russia, having
for its object to terminate the existing struggle
in Greece, had been formally signed by the
three contracting powers. The specific inten-
tions of this treaty are to give effect to the prin-
ciples agreed upon at St. Petersburg, when
his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON visited
that capital. The three powers declare, in
the first instance, that they are influenced by a
sincere and anxious desire to stop that effusion
of human blood which has taken place during
more than six years, and which, from the very
nature of the contest, is likely to continue for
probably as much longer a period yet. They
also feel it necessary, from a just consideration
for their own maritime and commercial inter-
ests, and the interests of their respective sub-
jects, to put an end to a state of things which
seriously affects those interests in the Medi-
terranean. These, it is stated in the Courier,
are the specific grounds of the intervention.
The negotiation will, in the first instance, it
is believed, be confined to a joint representa-
tion to the Ottoman government, proposing
an armistice for a time to be limited, within
which it is expected that the whole question,
between Greece and Turkey, will be ar-
ranged upon such a basis as may finally end
the contest. Hitherto all that has been done
for the purpose of influencing the Porte, was
through the separate representations of the
respective ambassadors at Constantinople.
The treaty may be expected to have far more
weight with the Sultan. The propositions
thus submitted will be accompanied, if not

with an express, at least with an implied,
assurance, that, failing in their first object—an
amicable arrangement—there will be no alter-
native, but to adopt such other measures as the
urgency of the case may seem to require.
These measures, if reduced to the necessity of
employing them, will be confined, to some
plan of naval co-operation, which will have the
effect of completely preventing any aid or as-
sistance being given to either belligerent, by
armed vessels, by the conveyance of munitions
of war, or by any other extrinsic support. As
the contracting Powers are united for the at-
tainment of one specific and common object, it
may be presumed they mutually bind them-
selves not to pursue any plans of separate or
individual aggrandizement. Such are all the
particulars which have been made public. It
is to be regretted that the most important point
is left untouched. Nothing is said about the
representative government of Greece. We
trust that Mr. CANNING made the recognition
of such a form of government the preliminary
article of the treaty. If it prove otherwise,
and if this interesting part of the question be
reserved for future settlement, room will re-
main for Russian intrigue; and the expecta-
tions of the friends of Greece may, after all,
be frustrated.

A letter from Paris states that the combined
squadron of Russia, France, and England,
which is about to assemble in the Mediter-
ranean, will consist of 39 ships of war, and
that the contingent of each power in vessels,
guns, and men, will be, as nearly as possible,
equal.

Letters from Syria say, that the defeat before
Athens had filled all Greece with consternation.
The Greeks in their despondency, already
complained of Lord Cochrane, who had not
opposed the sailing of the Constantinople
fleet, nor hindered the arrival of the Egyptians
at Navarin. The say they cannot understand
the plans of the High Admiral, who notwith-
standing all his promises could not deliver the
Acropolis, which must now capitulate. In
short, the name of Lord Cochrane has lost its
charm. In the Western hemisphere his Lord-
ship found courage, patriotism, and self-denial;
but in this country he has to do with avarice.
Primates and Capitani, who will intrigue,
but not fight. If his Lordship desires to strike
a blow, for which order and punctuality are
required, all will want to command, and none
to obey. In this manner, by coming to Greece,
he has put all his reputation at stake. —*Augsburg
Gazette.*

A letter from Constantinople of the 29th of
May states, that the *Perseverance* steam-vessel,
in the service of Greece, the first sent out from
England, has been attacked by four Turkish
vessels, and captured. One of the first shots
fired carrying away her paddles, resistance of
course became useless. The other steam vessel,
the *Enterprise*, remains at Plymouth, and it
appears doubtful when she will be able to pro-
ceed for Greece.

VIENNA, JUNE 13.
In haste I communicate the news just re-
ceived from Trieste, that Lord Cochrane had
obtained a great advantage over the Turkish
fleet. The news was brought by the last packet-
boat from Corfu in four days to Trieste.
—*Times June 27.*

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 11th
inst. mention, that the sailing of the fleet, and
the intention that it should co-operate with the
squadrons of Great Britain and France in
behalf of Greece, had excited a good deal of
expectation. No news was current in that
Russian capital, beyond the fact with which we
were previously acquainted, that orders had
been sent out to Odessa to equip several ships
of the line in the Black Sea.

Accounts from Elsinour this morning, state
that the Russian fleet has arrived in the Sound.
No detail of the number or force is given.

LONDON 4TH AUGUST.

The Russian fleet is not yet arrived. We
understand that it was detained at the Sound
on the landing of a large quantity of stores
deemed unfit for use. These stores are to be
supplied to the fleet on its arrival on the En-
glish coast, by the house of Rothschild & Co.
which has entered into a contract with the
Russian Government for that purpose.

The funds have undergone a fluctuation of
nearly 1 percent, in the course of the day.

The last price were :—
Red. Ann. 8 1/2—Consols, 89 1/2—Do. for Ac-
count, 88 1/2—

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Saturday Night Aug. 4
An express arrived from Paris in the morn-
ing, and another late this afternoon, with ad-
vices dated on Thursday evening. The pa-
pers contain no news of prominent interest.
It does not appear that any considerable mili-
tary force is to be sent to co-operate with the
French fleet before Algiers, as previously
stated. The instructions to the French Ad-
miral were to destroy the whole of the fortifi-
cations at Algiers, unless the Dey unhesitatingly
complied with the terms offered to him in the
first instance. As the French fleet had re-
mained some days before the place, the next
accounts will probably communicate the de-
tails of an attack by the French Admiral. A
meeting of the French Council of Ministers
was held on Wednesday evening, at which
despatches, just received from Constantinople,
were deliberated upon. The course pursued
by the Allies generally, with respect to

Greece, was very popular in France, and lit-
tle doubt was entertained of the result.

Leghorn, July 16.—The Sardinian ship For-
tuna, has arrived here in 14 days from Algiers.
The Captain was not hindered in coming
out; he saw a ship of the line and two frigates,
cruizing at a great distance. The Algerine
frigate, and with it five corsairs, had sailed
out without any hindrance. A letter from
Alexandria, of 20th May, says, that the Jean
Bart, which had arrived there from Marseilles,
had been plundered. It had a rich cargo on
board. Another French ship, coming from
Tunis, had met the same fate. A French
ship, laden with oil, was found off Malta; it
was dismasted, and had on board only two
dead bodies. The English ships, the Albion,
arrived here to-day, in 30 days, from Smyrna.
Off Smyrna it was plundered by two Greek
boats, and the captain had nothing left but one
shirt, and a pair of breeches.

Hamburgh papers to the 28th July, have
been received this morning, but they contain
no political news of the least interest. An
article from Berlin announces the recall of the
Earl of Clanwilliam from that Court, and his
appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary in
Denmark. Lord H. Fitzgerald, our present
minister at Copenhagen, succeeds Lord Clan-
william at Berlin.

Private letters from Spain mention, that
the Carlist party was rapidly increasing, and
had begun to assume a formidable attitude.
In some of the provinces it was even expect-
ed that they would soon throw off the mask,
and attempt to carry their views into effect
by main force. If this is done, Spain will
present a singular spectacle, Ferdinandists and
Carlists fighting against each other. One
letter distinctly says, that if Carlis had the
smallest ambition, the Crown would be on
his head in six weeks. The army of observation
continues in its cantonments round Talavera
la Reyna. In one of the districts where a por-
tion of it was stationed, an epidemic had broken
out, which had created some alarm.

THE GLASGOW CHRONICLE.—AUGUST 3

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

We in our last communicated to our readers
two very important facts: one, the secession
of the able and active Pacha of Egypt from
the dominion of the Porte; the other, the ne-
gociation of peace between Brazil and Buenos
Ayres. Of the first there is no doubt, and its
importance is too obvious to require any leng-
thened discussion. The advantage of this
peace would be felt alone in South America,
by affording to Don Pedro the opportunity of
sailing to Europe, it would diminish the hopes
and paralyze the efforts of the Portuguese re-
bels, who, in the full confidence that the Em-
peror was too deeply involved in hostilities to
leave Brazil, have ventured to trample his Char-
ter under foot, and to denounce him as an ab-
dicated monarch, while the conditions of his
abdication are still unperformed. The Moni-
teur insinuates, that Don Pedro will not think
it expedient to risk the possession of his Bra-
zilian empire for the sake of consolidating the
liberty of Portugal. The conduct of the Em-
peror will depend upon his own view of the
relative state of the two countries. He has
boldness and energy enough not to be deterred
by ordinary perils and difficulties; and his love
for the Charter of his own dictation will op-
erate in aid of the natural tenacity of his cha-
racter. As regards the interests of Portugal,
the appearance of Pedro in his native country
would be of infinite utility in quelling rebellion,
and in reconciling all claims to that improved
system, which is only rejected because the wil-
fulness of party-malignity will not allow its
benefits to be understood or developed. At the
same time, we admit that the people of Brazil
may not sympathize with the Emperor's wishes,
or sanction his efforts, for the benefit of their
trans Atlantic brethren: advantage might possi-
bly be taken of his absence to assimilate the Go-
vernment of Brazil to the Republics with which
it is on every side encompassed; but this a ques-
tion entirely between the Emperor and his sub-
jects. In whatever way that problem, started by
the Moniteur, may be solved, the political im-
portance of the event will be as nothing, com-
pared with the advantage of a tranquil and
established Government in Portugal, whose
distractions are not merely pernicious to the
country in which they prevail, but tend, by no
very remote or indirect consequence, to em-
broil the greater part of Europe in dissension
and war.—*Times.*

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

The Morning Chronicle asserts that a plan is
in agitation in Portugal for putting the Prince
Don Miguel at the head of the Government, with
the title of Regent, in virtue of the 92d Art. of
the Constitutional Charter, which enacts that
during the minority of the King or Queen, the
Regency shall belong to the nearest relative of
the King according to the order of succession.
The difficulties in which the affairs of Portu-
gal are involved are of two kinds—of form and
substance.—The difficult in form is, to know
whether the Emperor of Brazil has ceased to be
Sovereign of Portugal—the difficulty in sub-
stance is, to establish a permanent Government
in Portugal, under a member of the Royal Fa-
mily, who will not over-throw the Constitution
and involve the country in civil war.
The Emperor Don Pedro does not appear to
have ceased to reign, because the events on which

his abdication, was contingent have not taken place. Mr. expressly declared that his said abdication and cession should not be carried into effect, if any one of the above two conditions could be wanting; one of which was the conclusion of the marriage of Don Miguel, with the daughter of the Emperor. This condition the Emperor is not likely to waive, and the assumption of authority by Don Miguel as Regent, must be accomplished by a violation of rights which the legitimate sovereign has not renounced.

It is not to be denied that the affairs of Portugal are in a perplexed condition (more apparently from the want of the moral and intellectual elements out of which a good administration can be formed, than from any other cause); but the duty of England is plain enough. The Constitution was not made by us, nor is it our business to uphold it against the people. Don Pedro does not owe his sovereignty to us, nor it is our business to defend it, that is against his own family; but it is our duty to aid him against foreign violence, and as far as friendly warning and advice goes, against fraud.

It is said that one of the objects of the Count Orléans's mission to this country, is to negotiate for the concurrence of this country in a plan for settling up Don Miguel. We should imagine that even King Ferdinand's Government could not have undertaken any task so hopeless as to persuade us to join in a plan for betraying our Ally. We would not interfere with the internal concerns of Portugal even to support the lawful rights of the Sovereign and the cause of Constitutional freedom. We shall scarcely be expected to interfere to destroy both.

The Emperor of Brazil, it is said, is raising recruits for his army in Ireland, where nearly 3,000 men have been engaged. Vessels are preparing to transport them to their destination.

A Bogota paper of the 17th May, contains the proceedings on the opening of Congress, on the 12th, and those relative to the resignation of Bolívar, &c. of the Vice President Santander. That of the latter was declined on the ground that he could not legally vacate his office during the absence of the President; but the speech which Santander made to the Senate, on pressing for the second time the acceptance of his resignation, indicated great reluctance to continue his functions. He refers, with some indignation, to the violations of the Constitution, which have recently taken place, meaning probably the affair of Paez, and the compromise entered into with him by Bolívar, and adversably to a conflict he must be prepared to meet with the ambitious views of other persons, a remark which can only apply to the conduct and supposed designs of Bolívar himself. The Senate has also declined accepting the resignation of the Liberator; but his partisans doubt, whether after such a declaration from Santander, and with the suspicions entertained respecting his conduct in regard to the revolution at Lima in January, Bolívar will consent to carry on the government with him as a colleague.

English News

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

His Grace the Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet. There are several precedents for this proceeding. It will be sufficient to name a recent one; that of Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Carlisle leaves the Woods and Forests, and succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Dudley and Ward remains at the Foreign Office; and, consequently

Mr. Canning continues First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will replace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the Under Secretaries of State at the Home Office.

There will be no immediate change in the Vice Regal Government of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesley, it is understood, remains at the Castle till the end of the year, when, in all probability, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Anglesea.

Such are the final arrangements of the Ministry; thus will it be permanently constituted in strict conformity, as we have already mentioned with what was fully agreed upon in the first instance. It will be seen that there is no addition of any person not already forming a part of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Spring Rice, who is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Spencer Perceval. Lord Holland does not take office, though it has been confidently stated he would.

His Majesty, it is said, will hold a Council next week, for the purpose of giving formal effect to these arrangements.

Bell Messengers July 16.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's Palace, June 30.

This day the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and took his place at the Board accordingly.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Major Henry Willock.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Captain Nisbet Jessiah Willoughby of the Royal Navy.

Whitehall, July 5.

The King has been pleased to direct a letter to be passed under the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating and appointing His Grace George William Duke of Argyll, to be Keeper of the said Seal, in the room of Alexander Duke of Gordon, deceased.

The King has been pleased to direct letters

patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton, (commonly called Lord Binning), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Melros, of Tynninghame, in the county of Haddington.

CROWN OFFICE, JULY 13.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament, Borough of Lynton—Thomas Divett, Esq. of Wimpole-street, London, in the room of Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, 16 July, 1827.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne to be one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, His Lordship was this day, by His Majesty's command, sworn one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle, the oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, July 14.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Canning; Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles); Francis Leveson Gower, Esq. (commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower); Edward Granville Elliot, Esq. (commonly called Lord Elliot); and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and also Edmund Alexander McNaughten Esq., to be Commissioners for executing the Offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of the Exchequer of Ireland.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable William Sturges Bourne to be warden and keeper of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, in the room of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, deceased.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—The recent attack of the Noble Earl is not in any way connected with his Lordship's previous illness. Sir Asley Cooper went to Coombe Wood, on Monday evening, and stated his opinion to be entirely in union with that of his Lordship's medical attendants, viz. that the attack was altogether of a spasmodic character.

The following is the Bulletin issued on Tuesday.

"Coombe Wood, Tuesday, July 10, 1827.

"Lord Liverpool has had a pretty good night, and is slowly recovering from the effects of the spasmodic seizure.

(Signed "T. D.")

MR. HUSKISSON.—We regret to state, that the accounts of Mr. Huskisson's ill health are quite correct. The Right Hon. Gen. is advised by his Physicians to travel on the Continent for three months; and as much of his illness may be attributed to his close application to the duties of his office, restoration to health may be looked for from the plan laid down by his medical advisers.

On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Rutland, with several other persons of distinction, embarked at the Lower Custom-house stairs, in the General Steam Navigation Company's packet, for Calais.

The Times, June 22.

Among the fashionable on dits of the day, are the approaching nuptials of Lord Charles Churchill with the daughter of Mr. Benett, M. P. for Wiltshire.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington is expected to visit Edinburgh about the middle of September.

On Thursday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a Director, in the room of Edward Parry, Esq. deceased. At six o'clock, the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Lieut. Colonel James Law Lushington, C. B.

For Col. James Law Lushington - 794

For Colonel Sir Wm. Young - 698

Majority in favour of Colonel Lushington 96

A meeting of the Directors of the East India Company was held this day, the Hon. Hugh Lyndsay, in the Chair.

It was expected that Lord William Bentinck would have been sworn in before the Court as Governor-General of India, in the room of Lord Amherst, recalled; but up to one o'clock his Lordship had not been sworn in. The ceremony is, however, expected to take place within a week or two.

There is a very late arrival this morning from Calcutta, (the Asia). She brings letters to the 9th of March, and papers to the 1st.

Private Correspondence.

Royal Exchange, London, Saturday Evening, July 28.

The politicians of Paris appear to entertain more apprehension about the issue of the proceedings in the affair of Greece and Turkey than is felt on this side of the water. A reaction here, however, has been more occupied with the result of the late gambling transactions than with politics. Henry's creditors have had frequent meetings; and, considering the case to be one calling peculiarly for reprobation, have put forth an advertisement, in which they formally record their sentiment respecting the defaulter's conduct. There are very few precedents to be found in the Stock Exchange annals for such proceedings. We suspect, however, that the party who nominated it will not feel any more "compunctious visitings," on the score of such castigation. No further failures have occurred to-day; and the effects of the accounts therefore now presumed to be quite over. The market for English Stock is in a state of perfect stagnation, few individuals venturing to transact time bargains, while in doubt respecting the credit of those about them; and in money stock, Saturday is usually a day on which little or no business takes place.

It has been whispered, with great confidence, that a very extensive Army Agent has failed to a large amount. A few days will throw some light on the affair.

We regret to state the death of the Honourable Sir Hardinge Gifford, Chief Justice of Ceylon, which took place on board the Lady Kennaway, Indianman, on the 30th April last, as he was returning to Europe on leave of absence.

CAPTAIN PARRY AND THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The following particulars are extracted from a letter dated Aken, received on Monday last.

"Captain Parry was but fourteen days on his voyage from London to Hammerfest, and we were much pleased with him and his officers: they have, however, in the opinion of the Hammerfestians, but little chance of accomplishing the object they have in view. Had they taken our advice; and wintered here, they might have looked forward with better hopes of success; as, in this case, they might have trained the deer for their particular purpose, which will now be of little service to them. Captain Parry does not place any particular reliance upon their usefulness, other than as they may assist the men, and serve them for provisions when they are knocked up.

"The expedition having been detained at Hammerfest for a week, we were enabled to supply them with snow-shoes of this Country, without which I do not suppose they could have gone on for a couple of days. Capt. Parry instantly saw their superiority over those they had brought with them, which where American. When I talk so confidently, I infer that the snow on the ice, for the first month or six weeks of summer, must be the same state in which it now is on the mountain here.

"By the bye, we saw, in one of the Swedish papers, an extract from one of your Reviews, that Captain Parry was to take with him from Spitzbergen some dogs, or reindeer for the purpose of drawing his loads, both animals being easily kept on fire. Now in this country all animals are fed on us, except the deer. There are plenty of reindeer in Spitzbergen, but in a state of nature, as there are no inhabitants; & I should wish to know how this well-informed reviewer would like to be tied on a sled, and be drawn on by half-famed reindeer forty-eight hours, with no hug-out but dogs' bays of St. Isidore for his food, on which island no dog has existed since the creation. It is very easy for these gentlemen to sit down and write very pleasant theories, without an atom of practical information; and I only hope that the fear of their criticism may not induce Captain Parry to rely upon their superior judgment in any other part of the expedition, and by so doing put in jeopardy the valuable lives intrusted to his charge."

Plymouth July 29.—Sailed his Majesty's ship Eden, Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen, for the coast of Africa, having on board the following passengers:—The Rev. Mr. Drey, and his Lady, for Sierra Leone; Lieut. Holman, R. N. (the well-known blind traveller), for Sierra Leone, &c.; and many subordinate persons, for the intended establishment at Fernando Po, Captain Owen being appointed Governor. From what we know of this excellent officer, we do not believe there is one in the British Navy better calculated for such an expedition; his long services on the coast of Africa, his firmness of character, and conciliatory manners towards the natives, being peculiarly adapted for the present undertaking. —*Courier.*

MR. HOLMAN, THE BLIND TRAVELLER.

Amongst the extraordinary travellers who have excited public curiosity, no one has been more the subject of wonder than Mr. Holman, who, in a state of utter blindness, performed not only a tour through France, Italy, &c., but absolutely found his way through Russia into the wild deserts of Siberia! After doing this, it may be the less astonishing to hear that he last week embarked on board the Eden frigate for Africa! That ship is commissioned by the able and intelligent Captain Fitzwilliam Owen, who recently returned from a five year's

survey of the African shores, and we have reason to believe that new settlements and changes in that quarter will result from his recent voyage. But be its objects what they may, he has given the Blind Traveller a passage to the coast, and it is understood that Mr. Holman will immediately proceed to penetrate into the interior of the country. Is it possible that a gentleman in his dark situation could accomplish what so many, blessed with all their faculties, have failed in attempting? Already we have seen him not only glean a vast number of amusing anecdotes (in a manner peculiar to his misfortune) from France and Italy, but actually furnish readers with an excellent guide book for that tour; and we have seen him, though following in the pedestrian and observant steps of Captain Cochrane, giving equally clear details of the manners of the people, &c. in Siberia, and a very perfect account of the scientific establishments at Petersburg and Moscow.

Accounts from Cape Coast Castle have been received to the end of March. A very interesting piece of intelligence had reached that settlement, and which had created some sensation. Several white slaves, it is now ascertained, are at Cromatic, the capital of the Ashantees; and it was believed they were survivors of the unfortunate battle between Sir C. McCarthy and the Ashantees. His Excellency the Governor, Sir N. Campbell, immediately on hearing the news had determined on sending a detachment to the capital, to negotiate their release; but at the date of these letters, none of the Ashantees would undertake the mission, and no white men are allowed to enter the territory of his majesty of Ashantee.

Major Laing.—At a recent sitting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Jomard, the President, stated that letters had been received from Mr. Warrington, Major Laing's father-in-law, and the English Consul at Tripoli, advertising to the report of Major Laing's death; but adding that it was without foundation. M. Jomard also announced, that a letter, dated the 5th of May, had been written to M. Arago by the Baron de Humboldt, who observed in it, that, according to the accounts of some Moorish merchants who had arrived at Tripoli, Major Laing and Captain Clapperton had succeeded in meeting at Tombuctoo, and were living there very quietly. It thus appears that the most recent intelligence contradicts the rumour of Major Laing's death.

THE COURIER, — JUNE 5TH 1827.

It is a distinguishing quality of the tactics of the new Opposition to press into their service, through the columns of their new allies, falsehoods of the most unqualified and preposterous character. They seem to be fully impressed with the opinion, that a "lie eight-and-fifty hours old is as good as a truth;" or at least that some portion of its sticks, wipe it out as quickly as may be. One specimen of the tactics we have been describing, is to be found in a Morning Paper of to-day, which assures us, with well-dissembled consternation at the intelligence, that a project is on foot, "to pack the House of Lords, giving a double voice to those Peers who support Mr. Canning, by making Peers of their eldest sons." We state this to be a direct and positive fabrication; a piece of gratuitous invention, with just as much of truth in it, as if the writer had said a project is on foot to make Peeresses in their own right of all the eldest daughters of the said Peers. A cause must, indeed, be desperate, which can only make a shew of having legs to stand upon, by putting forth a cork limb.

A twin fabrication with the above, is another statement that the whole of the Grenville Party, with the exception of Mr. C. Wynn, and his brother, have declared against the new Ministry. We content ourselves with simply saying, that the assertion is utterly untrue. These purveyors of good stories must set their wits to work to find out something fresh for to-morrow; and we would advise them not to deal in such clumsy commodities, because, making every allowance for the voracious appetite of their friends, there are things which a man cannot swallow, and swear they are delicious, while every one is laughing at him for a fool.

THE COURIER, — JUNE 6TH 1827.

THE OPPOSITION.

We yesterday, advised the purveyors of good stories for the new Opposition to set their wits to work, and find out something fresh for to-day. They have benefited by our suggestion; and, we think, improved upon our hint of not manufacturing such clumsy articles. The following really displays some ingenuity:—

"We have been informed, from a quarter the most respectable, that Mr. Canning, at length become fully sensible of his extravagant and unavailing presumption, has determined upon relinquishing, (at the close of the present session of Parliament) the high station of the Premiership, and returning to the comparatively low and humiliating post of Foreign Secretary. The arrangements consequent upon this determination are said to be as follows:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, who in the first instance consented to take the Home Department at a given time, is now to have the Premiership, in the office of First Lord of the Treasury; so that Mr. Sturges Bourne, the Home Secretary, *ad interim*, is to give place, not to the Marquis of Lansdowne, but to some other Whig or Radical Leader; and Lord Dudley and Ward retires from the Foreign Department, to make room for its former possessor.

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH 1827.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

Mr. Canning. The Whig and Radical influence will thus, of course, become still more alarmingly increased than it is at present; but it is impossible that so unnatural and disgusting a state of public affairs can much longer be permitted to exist. Independently of the national degradation and injury thus so obviously sustained, the Public will never be satisfied with so profligate a surrender of principle on all sides; and however the aggregate of profligacy may be allotted, in whatever portions it may be distributed among them, the whole body thus compacted for common purposes, must endure in common the natural consequence, and the appropriate retribution of their unprincipled and most unnatural union—the dislike, the distrust, nay, the marked detestation and abhorrence of the country.

Why, this is a more exquisite song than the other," as Cassio says. The Peers with double voices were not half so good to our mind as Mr. Canning's "extravagant and unavailing presumption," his return to the "comparatively low and humiliating post of Foreign Secretary," "national degradation," "profligate surrender of principle on all sides," "most unnatural union," "dislike, distrust, marked detestation, and abhorrence of the country." Ti tum ti, ti tum ti! Elights of this kind would be spoiled—would become absolutely dull and common place, if adulterated with the smallest portion of truth. Their value consists in their originality; and there are no original truths now. But our contemporaries have set themselves a severe labour in their new vocation: They must go on. Each day must team with some new wonder, of they and their employers will sink at once into irretrievable oblivion. They are the Ketterfelto's of the day, and must take care to be provided with a rapid succession of tricks that may make us stare.

The senseless and hackneyed clamour lately raised, that that portion of the Press which supports the Government had been bought by the Government, received last night an unequivocal denial, in the House of Lords, from Viscount Dudley and Ward. We cannot help wishing the Noble Viscount had scorned to refute so ridiculous an accusation. They with whom it originated, and they by whom it has been repeated, know right well that they are giving currency to a gross and slanderous falsehood; but they know, also, there are times and seasons when men, writhing under rage and disappointment, will find consolation in the most absurd delusions. It says very little, however, for a man's own moral qualities when we find him, instinctively as it were, assuming base and corrupt motives as the only way in which he can explain the conduct of others. We are apt to think he meets with his own bushel.

With regard to all this vulgar nonsense about buying up the Press, if it were worthy of serious notice, it would be no very difficult matter to show that a Paper which could be bought would be just the very one which it would not be worth while to buy; for it must be sunk to the lowest ebb of character, circulation, and influence, before any price could become a temptation. On this part of the subject we quote the following judicious observations from the *Morning Chronicle*:

To those who know any thing of Newspaper property, the idea of corrupting Newspapers by money must appear supremely ridiculous. Why, the whole year's salary of all the Members of the Cabinet, if expended in an attempt (which, after all, might or might not succeed,) to establish one Morning Paper in London, would not be more than enough. No Ministry, no Party, in this country, can protect a Newspaper against the consequences of offending its readers. In revolutionary periods, which, of course, are with respect to the Press, periods of despotism, writers, like other individuals, have only the alternative of being silent, or advocating the opinions in vogue for the time. In a country like America or this, a writer, like his readers, attaches himself to the Journal which accords with his principles. There are a few ugly exceptions now and then, but it would be ridiculous to name them; but the transmutation is not effected by bribery, but is the result of speculation as to the greater popularity of certain principles, or such a change as that produced by the late Ministerial split, when a new organ became necessary for the new Opposition, and part of the rats ran over to the new building, all of them looking for a time, uncertain whether to run or stay. The trashy and libellous publications to which Lord Dudley and Ward alluded, have repeated *ad nauseam* the grossest falsehoods. Great industry has, no doubt, been used in dispersing them; but Noble Lords are seldom long in the humour of spending money in that way; and when the cause ceases, the effect will cease also."

In the Exchange Room there are now 46 London daily papers taken, of these 38 support the present ministry a pretty fair representation perhaps, of the proportions in which the opinions of society are divided among us.—*Manchester Mercury*.

THE COURIER, — JUNE 14, 1827.

The system of misrepresentation, with respect to the acts of Mr. Canning's Government, is still carried on with undiminished activity. We shall continue to expose that system, as the simplest method of shewing the country what unblushing falsehoods are put forth, for the mere purpose of producing temporary delusion. A writer, in a Morning Paper of yesterday,

speaking of what he calls Mr. Canning's Civil Appointments, and in order to insinuate that they spring from secret and interested motives, observes:

"Let us see what some of these civil appointments have been. We have two sons of the Marchioness of Conyngham, one to be Under Secretary of State, the other to be one of the Lords of the Treasury. If the post is a sinecure, it ought to be abolished—but if it is not, let a proper person be appointed to it—not a mere boy. This so early shows certain influence, that I cannot but fear the Church patronage will be sacrificed to the same idol. Next let us remark who are the Knights of the Most Noble and Honorable Order of the Garter that have been appointed. The Duke of Devonshire is undoubtedly a proper person; but there is the Marquis of Exeter, and the Marquis of Hertford."

Two sons of the Marchioness of Conyngham. There is but one,—Lord Mountcharles. "A mere boy!" His Lordship was brought into the diplomatic service, at least ten years ago, by the late Marquis of Londonderry. He was then Lord F. Conyngham, and one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. He was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury last June, by the Earl of Liverpool.

Then, as to the Garter given by Mr. Canning to the Marquis of Hertford: that Noble Marquis received the vacant ribbon of the late Marquis of Londonderry, also at the recommendation of the Earl of Liverpool!! What next?

Whilst Ministerial movements are making, a thousand false rumours are of course afloat one we notice to-day. It is said, that the Marquis of Anglesea, having been urged to accept the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, stipulated for the retention of his anti-Catholic opinions. Now the fact is, that his Lordship always voted for emancipation. Provoked by the intemperance of the Catholics themselves, he certainly once hinted to them in pretty strong language, that they had nothing to expect from force; if they liked to try it let them begin. But of the propriety of placing them on an equality with their fellow-subjects by legislative provision, his Lordship never entertained a doubt; and, with that opinion inherent in his mind, he will go out as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Time of Tuesday*.

THE GLASGOW CHRO.—JULY 25.

"It is impossible not to feel indignation at the unjustifiable course pursued by some of our contemporaries. They put forth an impudent fabrication, and when it is flatly contradicted, they have the extraordinary effrontery to exclaim—'We made the assertion in order to obtain a contradiction,' or 'Our timely animadversion has prevented a disgraceful job.' Thus it was positively stated that Mr. Sturges Bourne had received a pension for the short period of his service as Home Secretary. There was not a shadow of foundation for the assertion, but when the parties who made are compelled to retract it, they pretend that they had prevented what was never for a moment contemplated. They boasted, in the same manner that they had stopped the appointments of Messrs. G. Tierney and Mr. James Brougham to be Commissioners of Customs. There never was the slightest ground for this most absurd declaration. The only vacancy in the Customs was then filled up by Lord Graves, and as to the two gentlemen whose names have been so unwarrantably brought before the public, neither themselves nor their friends ever heard a syllable on the subject. It was altogether one of the most gratuitous and shameless calumnies ever broached even by the present opposition or their tools."—*Times*.

We have seen some sinister allusions to the alleged retirement of Mr. Hobhouse, from the Home Office, and of Mr. Herries, from the Treasury, as if the object was to make room, as the phrase runs, for certain "Whig place hunters." What trash! Mr. Hobhouse has been many years in office, and by length of service has earned his retiring pension. Is it surprising he should wish to enjoy it, relieved from the fatigues of a public station? With respect to Mr. Herries, all we know, and all that it is necessary to state is, that he has been, and is still, very unwell, and that he is going abroad, in a short time, for the recovery of his health. Every one who is acquainted with his private worth, or his public talents, will cordially regret the cause of his absence, and as cordially wish it may soon be removed.—*Courier*.

Mr. Herries retains office for the present, but intends passing some months in a tour on the Continent. The hon. Secretary, it is said, has recently acquired a large increase of fortune by the will of a deceased relative.

THE GLASGOW CHRO.—JULY 30.

We have been for some time at a loss to guess how the Opposition Journals have had the assurance to assert "an undoubted and respectable authority," that many mysterious circumstances have occurred, which upon enquiry, turned out to be the mere offspring of malignancy and falsehood. Low as we thought

some of the party, we did not know on whom to fasten our suspicion, and upon the assurance of the old proverb, that "murder will out," we have quietly waited the issue, and patience certainly was never better rewarded. We copy the following from the *New Times* of this morning:—

"We are informed by a correspondent upon whose veracity we can rely, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has discharged his principal footman, having ascertained that he was in communication with those papers which have lately disclosed several important State secrets, as well as certain private conversations of a very delicate nature.—The man's name we withhold for the present."

Now if this be true, we know not "what device, what starting hole they will find out to hide them from this open and apparent shame?" Was there ever any thing so base, so disgraceful, as for a public journalist to bribe a Nobleman's servants to reveal family secrets? To quit the legitimate sources of intelligence, for one so despicable in every sense of the word, is indeed calculated to sink the "Press" in the estimation of the country. But as nothing too strong can be said of such conduct, if true, so we will give the accused an opportunity of denying the charge. We may remark, however, in the mean time, as a singular coincidence, that a Morning Contemporary has this day discontinued communications respecting the Duke of Wellington's movements, and overheard conversations, with which it has for some time regularly favoured its readers.—*Sun of Thursday*.

RETRENCHMENT.

(From the Times, July, 7th)

The rumours of retrenchment are more frequent and stronger. We hope retrenchment does not come, as penitence is sometimes said to affect its objects, too late. However, even with respect to penitence, it were better that it should come late than not at all; for though it may not produce reformation, it shows the disposition: and something analogous to this may be said of tardy retrenchment. The horses in each troop of cavalry are, it is said, to be reduced in number, Mr. Canning acts wisely to begin with the horses they cannot murmur or cabal. He will have more trouble with the other brutes, particularly with those who have Parliamentary interest; and more particularly still with those who have recently quitted office, as several of their adherents remain, who can baffle & perplex retrenchment in the detail, as they can even thwart the policy of Government in its foreign and commercial relations. Why is Sir Henry Wellesley suffered to remain at a Court whose counsels and conduct must have so powerful an influence at this moment, either for good or ill, upon the affairs of Portugal? And the same might be said of certain other enduring appointments. Bonaparte thought it necessary to murder a Bourbon, in order to show his adherents that he was in earnest and that he had no mind to restore the old race, and serve under them. We don't recommend mortal slaughter to Mr. Canning, certainly; but in something like the same manner, and without the guilt of Bonaparte, he might sacrifice the surviving placemen, to prove that he does not cast an eye of political reconciliation towards those who have so grievously insulted him and his Royal Master.

Neither, however, do we mean to say that the Prime Minister has been deficient in courage, or that he has shown any fear of his enemies. But let him go on. He is confident of the support of his Royal Master, and being thus personally favoured by him he must feel more strongly the unworthy treatment to which His Majesty has been subjected;—and subjected by whom? Not by Jacobins and levelers, to whom all sovereignty is odious but by men loaded with Royal favour,—by men who have pretended that the Royal will, ought not to be disputed, and who have selected the present Sovereign on whom to make the first essay of their spleen; and have declared, in his detriment, that he was not competent to choose his own Minister. For, be it observed, that they are not angry with Mr. Canning for accepting of the place which was offered to him; they knew that he could not refuse it without openly deserting his Sovereign. Any one may refuse to act under Mr. Canning without disloyalty; but how could Mr. Canning refuse to obey the call of the King? It is against the King, therefore, in the exercise of his regal functions that their indignation and hostility are directed.

"The 'cutting down system' is approaching to perfection, and under the Government of Mr. Canning, and his present Colleagues, bids fair to silence even Mr. Hume himself. Every possible effort will be made to increase

the receipts of the Revenue, not by expédients to swell its amount towards the end of a Quarter, but to render it really and truly productive, and thus to enable the Ministers to attain a favourite and most praiseworthy object—the abolition of the Assessed Taxes, without imprudently diminishing that which men still persist in calling by the name of the Sinking Fund. Thus will the principle pledged given by Ministers be redeemed. The triple Alliance for terminating hostilities in Greece, will effect the pacification of Europe, while it gives the coup de grace to the monstrous association misnamed the Holy Alliance—Castlereagh's masterpiece—and still further encrease the number of free Governments, at the expense of pure despotism.—*Letter in the Dublin Morning Post*.

LONDON, July 28.

A reduction in the Army is, at present, under consideration; and until the extent of the reduction contemplated, is finally arranged, it would be idle to speculate on the subject. Sir Herbert Taylor has gone to Windsor, it is understood, for the express purpose of submitting the proposed reduction to his Majesty's consideration.

We hear that reductions are in progress in the army. Among other reductions reported, it is said, the horses of each troop of cavalry are reduced in number. An excellent plan, adopted by the Duke of Wellington, while Master General of the Ordnance, has been mentioned to us, which is, perhaps, capable of more extensive application. His Grace directed two and three year old horses always to be bought for the horse-artillery and to be sold after they became trained and steady. An advanced price is readily procured for them, and there is to the service the double advantage of exercise to the men in breaking them and of arising cattle if there should be a demand for active service. The placing of many of the post captains on a civil superannuation list will diminish, we hope, the room for jobbing promotions; the Navy list being kept smaller and more effective. In all departments there are said to be efforts making to reduce the expenditure within due bounds.—*Globe*.

The preparations for effecting a great retrenchment in the expenditure of the country, are going on with great rigour. We understand that a circular letter has been addressed by Mr. Canning to the heads of public departments all over the empire, informing them that a reduction of £1,500,000 must be effected, and calling on them to state what proportion of it may, without injury to the public service, be deducted from the department respectively, over which they preside. Various statements are in circulation regarding the extent of retrenchment to which particular departments are to be subject, but we have now reason to believe that all such statements are premature. Mr. Canning's finance committee will at all events have an arduous duty to perform, and these vigorous preparations must be in the meantime an earnest to the nation of the good to be expected from it.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

My Lord Duke,—It is of such consequence to the public that the real character of the present Opposition should be duly appreciated, that I shall make no apology for this address to your Grace. Those who deem it little less than sacrilege or treason to find fault with the Duke of Wellington will be offended at the freedom of my remarks, but as I shall not intentionally depart from that tone of courtesy and respect which is due to you, your Grace will not take umbrage at being invited to explain inconsistencies in your conduct on the Corn Bill (and in that of the four noble Lords lately your colleagues), apparently of a very glaring description. There is, perhaps, no question on which your principles could have been put to so decisive a test; for although the Corn Bill originated with your Government, it has been considered rather a national than a ministerial question, and one from the discussion of which party feelings and party tactics were entirely excluded. Your Grace and your noble coadjutors are accused of having thrown out the Corn Bill from motives of factious and spiteful opposition, and in violation of all your former opinions and professions on this important subject. This charge is indignantly repelled by your friends, who assert that you were never pledged to the details, though you may have sanctioned the principle of the bill; that your mind was not made up on its provisions, and that the course which you recently adopted was the result of information obtained during the progress of the bill. I presume that your Grace, and the other four Lords, mean

of stand of fall by the same defence. We have no data to guide us as to your individual opinions during the early part of the session, for you never opened your lips upon the subject until the hour which gave birth to your amendment. Lord Bathurst, however, was more explicit; and that noble Lord, as well as Lord Liverpool before him, repeatedly declared the sentiments of His Majesty's Ministers, from being comprehended in which you will surely not consider that your silence exempted you. To proceed, however, to facts. On the 21st of November, 1826, Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning respectively gave notice that they should bring on the corn question immediately after the recess. On the 30th of the same month Lord Liverpool said, "That it was quite a mistake to assert that His Majesty's Government had not yet come to a decision as to what they would do. The Ministers had come to a decision." He was aware that there was one general feeling on this question—that now it had been mooted the decision concerning it should be delayed no longer than was necessary to make their decision correct and satisfactory; it was dangerous for the interests of all to keep the decision of a question of such importance in suspension after it had been once mooted." "A consideration that had weighed with him was this—that a question of this nature should not be agitated unless there was a great probability that it should be carried to some satisfactory conclusion." So early, then, as the 30th of November, 1826, the Corn Bill had been discussed and agreed upon in the Cabinet, which consisted of 12 members, five of which were your Grace and the four noble Lords. But your Grace still doubted, and you were waiting, it seems, for further information. The other four Lords, however, can have felt no such difficulty; for on the 3d and 9th of March, Lord Bathurst (who voted with you the other night) made two speeches, from which it is evident that he knew nothing of any difference of opinion in the Cabinet, nor did he require any further information. On the 31st of March, he said, "He had never said, or meant to say, that the Government was not fully satisfied with the information it possessed."—"the Government had formed its judgment;" and on the 9th, "that he should not oppose the motion for a committee; had he objected to the proposition, he might have answered, that Ministers had already fully made up their minds, and that all the necessary information was upon the table." It was fit, however, that the House and the country should be satisfied, and, on that account, he concurred in the proposition." From this declaration neither your Grace, nor any one of the other of the three Lords dissented, at that or any other time. But it is said that your concurrence extended only to the principle, and not to the details of the bill; which is somewhat extraordinary, as it was the principle which your amendment went directly to contravene, and the clauses, your Grace cannot have forgotten, were discussed *seriatim* in the Cabinet. Nor were you unimpressed with the vast consequence of settling this question, for, in addition to the declaration of Lord Liverpool on the 30th of November, Lord Bathurst (on the 3d of March) said, "that as to the inquiry proposed, there might be some necessity if their Lordships were not satisfied on that point, to get further information as to the price at which foreign corn could be imported; as to the other points of inquiry if they were to enter into so extensive an inquiry, they could not bring it to a conclusion this session; and when they recollected the number of interests connected with this question, and the agitation it had already occasioned they must see that no evil could be so great as not coming to some decision." This opinion, delivered by the Minister who was the organ of Government in the House of Lords, may be fairly considered that of all his colleagues. On the 3d of March, then, the Minister tells the House of Lords, that the bill which he is going to introduce has been agreed upon by the Government, and that its rejection would be the greatest possible evil. A few weeks after, this same Minister (out of office), with all his former colleagues in the house (except one who remained in office) supports an amendment to the bill he had himself brought forward, at variance with its principle, and which they all knew could not fail to ensure the rejection of the bill itself. But, besides this difference in your sentiments when in office and when out, let us see how this conduct corresponds with the statement which you made on the 31st of May, in explanation of the motives of your resignations. You declared that you only resigned, because you apprehended that the Administration, under its new chief, would not be conducted upon the principles of Lord Liverpool's Government. The first great question on which your hostility is displayed, is not one of those measures of foreign or domestic policy on which the late Ministry was notoriously divided, but one, as it was supposed, cordially assented to by all, and originating in the mind of Lord Liverpool himself. Mr. Canning, in his speech to the House of Commons on the 2d March, said, "it was thought right, when the propositions of His Majesty's Government were to be brought forward, it should be done in that manner which should indicate most clearly that they were the propositions of His Majesty's Government, and not an emanation from any individual member, or particular

part of it." "My noble friend at the head of the Government was desirous of opening these propositions in the other House of Parliament, and of vindicating himself, measures, the paternity of which he might claim, and which I know he was anxious to vindicate, and on the success of which he staked more, than on any other act of his long and honourable political life; therefore it is not less as the representative of my noble friend, than as the organ of Government, that I bring forward these resolutions. I hope I shall be able to communicate them to this house in the same spirit and sense with which he could have expressed them himself, as a faithful expositor of sentiments derived from him, and of measures of which he was the author." The Earl of Liverpool seems to be as much forgotten as if he had been Prime Minister to George II., instead of George IV.; but should it please Providence eventually to restore his health and faculties, with what sensations will he learn the events of the last few weeks,—of the vain termination of his legislative labours, the rejection of the political legacy which he had bequeathed to his country? What will he feel, moreover, when he hears that it is his once devoted House of Lords, marshalled by his former colleagues and most attached friends, who have offered this indignity to his memory?—those scrupulous friends, who threw up their places in a body, lest they should be betrayed into any deviation from "his principles." In respect to your amendment, it is clarity to believe that you were influenced by the advice of others,—of some injudicious friends of your own, or some crafty enemy of the bill. The case between Mr. Huskisson and your Grace is before the world; he has explained satisfactorily his share in the transaction, and it remains for your Grace to justify the part which you took, both upon public grounds and as to him personally. If you disapproved of the bill, but neither during its concoction in the Cabinet, nor in its progress through Parliament, imparted that disapprobation to your colleagues, you acted disingenuously towards them; and that you never did so is equally clear from the speeches of Lord Bathurst, and that wretched attempt at a defence which Mr. Peel made for you the other night, in which he not only made no such admission, but expressly said he never heard of your amendment till the morning after it was moved. It is a remarkable circumstance, that of the six seceding Ministers, the only one who has proved faithful to the Corn Bill is he who could no longer oppose it, and who was already publicly committed in its favour, previous to his resignation. Are we, then to believe that your Grace and your four noble friends were suddenly enlightened as to its defects,—that you simultaneously discovered these defects were only remediable by your amendment,—and that it was better, notwithstanding your former declarations, that the bill should be consigned to oblivion, than pass without it? But how do you account to Mr. Huskisson for the use which you made of his letter, without any previous notice of your intention? He denies the meaning which you attached to that letter. Your apologists reply, that the expressions were ambiguous, as if that were not the very reason for requiring further explanation, instead of proposing an important clause, on no better authority than an ambiguous expression in a private communication. As to the other four Lords, it seems impossible they can exculpate themselves from the most flagrant inconsistency; nor is it of much consequence, for their political existence may be considered at an end. But it is otherwise with your Grace. The day, I trust, is not distant which will see you restored to the service of your country, in that capacity where neither envy nor detraction can assail you. We cannot admit your great actions as an excuse for political errors; but we do not forget or undervalue your glorious achievements; and we regret those errors the more, because the pride of England is humbled by whatever serves to impeach your integrity and tarnish the lustre of your fame. I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke, your faithful servant,
June 22.

The Duke of Wellington's effigy, with a small loaf pendant from one of the button-holes, was paraded through Nottingham, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards burnt.—*Manchester Mercury*.

We are glad to see that the speakers at the Manchester Meeting do not mince the matter, but tell the Landholders plainly that they legislate for themselves against the people. "The great question was," said Mr. G. Wood, "Shall there be high rents or low rents? It was a question between the landowners and the people at large." "The importance of the loss of the Corn Bill (said Mr. Shuttleworth) rests entirely on the determination, of which that loss intimates the existence on the part of the privileged and landed aristocracy of the country to resist all interference, however insignificant, with that monopoly of corn which, in defiance of the nations interests they possess by the creation, be it remembered, and for the sole and exclusive advantage of themselves (great applause). That any amendment of the system will be permitted, unless the public come forward to demand it, no observer of the recent conduct of that body, to which I have alluded, can for one moment believe." Here, then, we see the aristocracy and the people in collision on a

question of no less importance than the subsistence of the nation. The people are firmly convinced that the motive which determined the majority of the House of Peers (allowing for individual exceptions) to throw out the Corn Bill was selfish. They have listened to the speeches of the Lords, they have heard their protestations of exclusive regard for the public benefit, and they have believed all these protestations to be hollow and insincere. At the close of the Session they remain as much satisfied as it is possible to be, that the Aristocracy wish to use their power for the enriching themselves at the expense of the privations of the people. Is it prudent on the part of the Aristocracy, after failing to deceive the people, to set them at utter defiance?—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

(From Cobbett's Register.)

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

I. "We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which his Majesty feels in being able, by the state of the public business, to release you from further attendance in Parliament."

As to this I can readily believe every word of it. I'll engage that the King was pleased to be able to "release" them from being assembled together any where near him! Judging from my own feelings, I do most sincerely congratulate his Majesty upon having thus "released" them, though, were I in his place, I should be apt, in such a case, to call it a release to myself. When I was a naughty boy and before the "Imperial Parliament" made it banishment for life to utter a second time any thing "having a tendency to bring Parliament into contempt"; before this law was passed, Canning with his new edition of his *Æolian* speech sent to France; before Burdett with knees on Canning's back; before all the Members sat protected against an expression of public contempt by a law to banish their constituents for life; before the "march of mind" had brought us to this state of freedom under "a liberal administration"; before this dawn, or, rather, broad day-light, of "liberalism." I used to say, and to stand to it, that I would be bound, that, by straining a string across the road, at Hyde Park corner, at Tyburn turnpike, at Whitechapel, at Bishopsgate turnpike, at the Bricklayers' Arms or at Kensington Cross; that I would be bound, that by thus straining a string at either of these places, during three hours of any day in the week (Sunday excepted); that, by thus simply straining a string across either of these roads, I would forfeit my life, if I did not catch by the legs a lot of men equal in number to that of those people down at Westminster, and fitter to make laws. I used to say this, or, rather, to write this, when I was in America, under the influence of that wild and irregular air. When I came back; mum! But, faith this would not do. "None of your mum," said the assembled sages of 1819, who, in order to put down the Register; in order as Canning, said, to "extinguish the accursed torch of discord for ever," passed the banishment bill; and (dear good, wise, and just assembled sages!) who passed Peel's Bill, in order to extinguish themselves! So that, there day are now with Peel's Bill and other bills of their own hatching and passing; there they are with these bills at work, constantly at work, stripping them of their estates; there they are with laws to keep corn out of the country, lest its coming in should make their corn too abundant, and with other laws to tax themselves to send away the mouths that would eat their corn! There they are with laws (all of their own making) calling on them to pay for borrowed money at double the rate, that, in reality, they contracted to pay for it. There they are, paying a thundering standing army in time of peace, who may, at any time, be employed to compel themselves to pay for this borrowed money to their last acre. There they are, having recently passed a law, the carrying of which into full effect must of necessity leave them not one square inch of land in less than five years. There they are, there they sit; they sit and talk (good God, how they do talk!); there they sit and call one another Noble Lords, and Noble and Learned Lords, and Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen, and Honourable and Learned and Right Honourable and Learned Gentlemen; and on they go in this pompous style, just as if no money had ever been borrowed by them; just as if there were no small-note bills just as if they felt conscious of nothing but of the efficacy of that famous bill, which, banishes us for life, if we dare utter that which has a tendency, even a tendency to bring them into contempt.

There now, go your ways, my "noble" and "learned" Lords and "honourable" and "right honourable" and "learned" gentlemen: go your ways, and challenge the world, as you safely may, to produce the equal of you. People may talk as long they about "orders" and "ranks," and constitutions but until they can find me a body of men, be they called what they may, who pass laws to keep foreign corn out of the country lest their own corn should become too cheap, and who at the same time pass laws to tax themselves, in order to send away mouths from the country; until you can find me another body of men capable of these things, whether such body of men be caught by the legs, or not; until you can find me, any where upon the face of the whole earth, any other set of two legged beings and without feathers, adequate to exploits like this; until

you can do this, I say hold your tongue; for I at, or, rather, as more of a piece, stare at this body with all the eyes you have; but mum, mind! Not a word about the string across the road! Remember the words "banishment for life." The late Lord Chancellor (good and kind old man!) said, they had spoiled the Bill "by changing the punishment into transportation to banishment! Dear old gentleman! Aye, aye, Peel's Bill, that great softener of the hoofs and pruner of the ears of the thing; Peel's Bill, though it was, indeed, then in existence, was in its pap-taking state. It was only about a quarter of a year old; just perched up on the knee of daddy Peel, and had begun to be chucked under the chin by god-papa, Canning. So that our hoofs, and right-hoofs and left-hoofs had at that time, not felt any of its mollifying effects; and they thought it was being indulgent to us in the extreme, to banish us and not transport us, for uttering words "having a tendency to bring either house of Parliament into contempt"! Against all contempt, therefore, they now sit protected by a law of their own making. Canning said, when some one moved for this law to die in five years, "No: I will extinguish the accursed torch of discord for ever!" Poor *Æolus*! I will pledge him a bottle, that he will be extinguished himself first; and, as to the Houses, they, in Peel's Bill, passed a law to extinguish themselves.

THE SCOTSMEN.—JUNE 30TH.

The ci-devant Lord Chancellor has been giving new proofs of his enormous faculty of doubting, in the strenuous opposition which he has given to the Dissenters' Marriage Relief Bill. He states, very candidly, that from the time of William and Mary, until the 8th of the late King, embracing, of course, the greater portion of his own political and official life, a statute had remained in force against Unitarian Dissenters, containing "punishments which ought not to have been thought of, or endured for a single moment." But, while approving of the principle of the bill before the house, he is for warehousing it until he—this ci-devant Lord Chancellor—shall have had time to correct, improve, and mature its terms and phraseology to his own satisfaction! What an immensity of good this sage person might have done, and how much beyond conception is the good which, as Lord Chancellor, he has prevented, by his conscientious scruples of allowing no step to be taken—no good to be done, until it could be accomplished in the best manner.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES.

A very curious scene occurred on Wednesday night, at the Dublin Theatre. The opera of Guy Mannering was performed. Miss C—— played Julia Mannering, and sung her songs horribly out of tune. In the duet "Now hope, now fear," her screaming was more discordant than the notes of a peacock. The audience laughed, and Braham tittered. The lady became enraged, and the audience became more funny. At length her fury rose to such a pitch, that hissing superseded the less angry manifestation of dislike. She darted forward, and commanded the orchestra to cease, and she addressed the audience in the following manner:—"To one of my sex it is painful to be obliged to address an audience, but my natural timidity—(loud laughter); ay to be sure, my delicacy (increased laughter) on this occasion shall not prevent me. I have been now for two years been endeavouring to please you, and I have not succeeded. (Hear.) You are hard to be pleased. I shall leave you. (Cries from the gallery, "Ah! don't—leave us a lock of your hair for a keepsake!") I shall leave you—I quit you this moment for ever—ay, for ever!" The lady strutted off, and shouts of laughter and hissing accompanied her retirement. She did not appear afterwards.

BOW-STREET.—Sir Charles Colville, of Camden-hill, Kensington, appeared to answer the complaint of the driver of a hackney coach, No. 741.—

The coachman stated that he was called off the stand on Wednesday last, by the defendant's servant, and directed to take up a gentleman at No. 38, in Conduit-street where some luggage was placed in the coach by the servant; and the defendant, who was the gentleman to be taken up, before he got into the coach, asked him (the coachman) what the fare would be from thence to Camden-hill; He told him it would be seven shillings; four shillings the fare, and three shillings back carriage. The defendant refused to pay so much, and as he (the coachman) would not take less, the defendant refused to hire his coach at all, or to pay him a shilling, which he was entitled to from being called off the stand. He told the defendant he should summons him if he did not pay the shilling, and the defendant gave him his card, and told him he might "go and be d—d," or get a summons for him, which he pleased. He (the coachman) had therefore adopted the latter course.

Sir Charles Colville admitted the coachman's statement to be correct, with one exception only. He did not tell him that he might "go and be d—d," but, when he was demanding a shilling for being called off the stand, he (Sir Charles) told him, "he would not give him a d—n, much less a shilling." He afterwards hired another coach, for which he paid seven shillings, and the coachman of that coach got another shilling from him under the pretence that he would give it to the complainant and get to let the matter drop.

The complainant said he had not received a shilling; and Sir C. Colville was a pay nine shillings and sixpence; being forfeited shilling, the serving of the stand and the coachman's time.